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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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9 JULY 1986

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KUNAYEV PLENUM REPORT ON TASKS STEMMING FROM CONGRESS RESULTS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 pp 1-3

[Report by D.A. Kunayev, first secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member: "On the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From Its Decisions"]

[Text] The recently concluded work of the 27th CPSU Congress was a notable landmark in the life of Lenin's party and the Soviet people and an event of tremendous international scope. Its innovative decisions define the nature and the tempos of the accelerated qualitative advance of Socialist society during the 12th 5-Year Plan and to the end of this century and beyond.

The political report made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which was firmly based on Marxist-Leninist teaching and thoroughly and vividly embodied the collective wisdom and experience of the CPSU, is a document of truly historic importance for the activity of the party and people in successfully implementing the realistic program objectives of the CPSU and the urgent tasks of accelerating the country's socio-economic development and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

The documents adopted by the highest forum of the party are making a significant contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and make it possible to act energetically and effectively in a period of sharp historic swings and to look to the future of mankind.

The 27th Congress fully and completely approved the political policy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and ordered all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions, conclusions and tasks set forth in the Central Committee Political Report.

All the work of the congress took place in a businesslike atmosphere and one of Bolshevik spirit; exacting analysis of the past; lack of compromise [with principles]; Leninist optimism; unanimous confidence and resolve to fulfill the plans of the party.

The political will of the communists expressed at the congress is mobilizing the multi-million strong mass of workers in our country and will help strengthen the attraction and authority of socialism and have a powerful influence on the

entire course of contemporary world development. The decisions of the congress, the consistent and principled peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and its new peace initiatives summoned unprecedented interest and a stream of commentaries and analytical papers abroad.

Citizens of Kazakhstan, like all the Soviet people, approved with enthusiasm the decisions of the congress, feverently approve and thoroughly support the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and are filled with resolve to fulfill everything outlined by the party.

The pivotal idea which premeated the decisions made at the 27th Party Congress is expressed in the concept of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our country. During the next three 5-year plans we must double the production capacity of the country while modernizing it qualitatively; sharply increase labor productivity, which will serve as the cardinal solution to the food problem; and accelerate the fulfillment of an extensive social program.

An honored and crucial place is allotted to the multi-branch economy of Soviet Kazakhstan in solving this tremendous and historically important task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic is to increase production of industrial products by 23-26 percent and substantially increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural production.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to improve sharply the use of the production, scientific and technological capability in all branches of the economy, which will make it possible to raise the well-being of the workers to a qualitatively new level. Today, as the congress demanded, the priority task of the party and all the people is to overcome decisively unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy; to give it necessary dynamism; and to give scope to the initiative and creativeness of the masses and to truly revolutionary transformations.

Our practical actions must lie in precisely this direction.

As is known, a sharp discussion took place at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan about the fact that in the last 5-year plan the republic did not fulfill a number of important qualitative and quantitative economic indices. Return on investment declined, for which the republic was subjected to serious and justified criticism in the political report by the CPSU Central Committee. In fact, in 1985 we produced products worth almost 6.6 kopecks less than in 1980 per ruble of fixed capital.

Enterprises in almost all ministries and departments had lower return on investment. Of these the greatest reductions took place in Minleprom [Ministry of Light Industry]; Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy]; Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry]; Minavtodor [ministry of Highways] and Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry]. A number of ministries and departments did not fulfill their targets for production growth rates; raising labor productivity; reducing cost price of products; and obtaining profits.

Stating this directly and openly, at today's Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee plenum we must work out measures which reliably guarantee fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and practical implementation of the party's strategic policy of acceleration. This approach requires that we draw the most serious conclusions from the lessons of the past and from our shortcomings.

The questions of economic growth rates has always been and remains one of the central questions in the economic policy of the party. In this connection, we must understand that increasing the output from the republic's main production funds by only one kopek will increase its national income by almost 90 million rubles, or 4.3 percent.

The main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and beyond, approved by the congress, provide for an increasing contribution from Kazakhstan in the country's unified economic system.

To achieve these planned goals it is necessary to fulfill not only the plan, but also the socialist commitments undertaken this year in all economic branches, which will become a reliable foundation for the successful implementation of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ensuring high rates of socio-economic development necessitates solving a number of major economic problems.

First of all, we must ensure further development of the fuel and energy system. For this it is necessary to achieve the planned level of coal extraction in Ekibastuz; to begin developing a number of coal deposits in Central Kazakhstan; to develop the oil and gas riches of Prikaspiya at accelerated rates; and to build powerful electric power stations and transmission lines.

It is necessary to ensure above average development of machine building. We must place into operation the Karagandaselmash and the Kustanay diesel engine factories and new capacities for production of metalworking machine tools, agricultural machinery and equipment and electrical products.

The chemical and petrochemical industry must develop at high rates. The production of mineral fertilizers, plastic, truck and tractor tires must increase substantially.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are called upon to reach new heights. A most important task remains, as before, that of strengthening the raw material base; expanding the Dzhezkazgan, Zhayrem, Kachar and a number of other combines; and developing prospective new areas.

The construction materials and construction industry and branches producing consumer goods must receive marked development.

Today primary reliance, as the 27th CPSU Congress indicated, must be placed on all-round economic intensification. The center of attention must shift from quantitative indices to qualitative; from intermediate to final results; from the expansion of producer goods to their modernization; and from the increasing of resources to their economizing.

Such measures are provided for in the republic comprehensive program, "Intensification-90." In it is planned a 1.5 fold increase in labor productivity compared to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Material intensiveness of production is to be reduced substantially. Based on this there will be a marked increase in the average annual growth rate of national income.

A year has passed since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum which initiated the policy of accelerating socio-economic development. It has been a month since the 27th Party Congress. What specifically has changed in what we are doing?

Objectively assessing the situation, it must be noted that this year industry in the republic began better than in all previous years. In 3 months the volume of industrial production increased 8.1 percent as opposed to 4.5 percent planned. Eighty percent of this growth was obtained through increasing labor productivity. Targets for the manufacture of almost all types of products were overfulfilled.

The instructions of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan concerning completing the plans for the first quarter 2 days ahead of schedule were realized.

Today the task consists of not only consolidating, but also developing that which has been achieved and, as was already stated, fulfilling in advance the socialist commitments undertaken for 1986. All of this requires great intensity of efforts from us, stubborn labor, and a high state of discipline and good organization.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that not all of our leaders have yet switched their methods in the spirit of contemporary requirements. Many of them continue to think in the old way, and are working as though nothing had changed in public life.

This is indicated by instances of unstable work in a number of industrial branches and non-fulfillment of plans and commitments. In the first quarter, 95 enterprises did not meet the targets for sale of products and more than 300, or 1 in 5, did not fulfill their negotiated commitments for deliveries. The number of lagging enterprises increased in Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda and Pavlodar Oblasts (Comrades Zhakupov, Auyelbekov and Yerpilov). Their number was not reduced in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast (Comrade Tynybayev). Matters are not being corrected well in Alma-Ata, Severo-Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts (Comrades Mendybayev, Stephanov and Kuanyshev).

More than 40 percent of the enterprises in Karaganda Oblast (Comrade Korkin) and more than one-third of the enterprises of Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts (Comrades Davydov and Kulibayev) failed to fulfill the plan (including deliveries). As before, Minlegprom (Dzhomartov); Ministroyaterialov (Beysenov); Minstsvetmet (Takezhanov) and Minmestprom (Murzagaliyev) showed themselves to be undisciplined partners.

Especially alarming is the fact that more than 200 enterprises did not reach the targets for labor productivity growth. This means that in these enterprises there has not yet been a turning point in organization of production, and the share of manual labor and loss of working time are slow to decline.

Pursuant to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must end such lags.

Party committees, ministries and departments must sharply correct matters pertaining to plan fulfillment and end, once and for all, adjustments toward plan target reductions. It is necessary, finally to ensure that there is not a single enterprise in the republic which is not fulfilling the targets and that the word "lagging" is eliminating from our lexicon.

Central Committee branch departments (Comrades Yedilbayev, Nurushev, Davletova, Krasnoselskiy and Urzhumov) must analyze more thoroughly the situation in the branches, intensify organizational work, establish more effective control, and increase the responsibility of managers, especially those who are not fulfilling their plans and commitments.

The results of the first quarter show that our economy has great reserves. And it would be correct if we made an adjustment in our socialist commitments. As is known, a 0.5 percent increase in labor productivity above that planned is envisioned for 1986. Our capabilities make it possible to set a more extensive task--to raise productivity an additional 1 percent, which will provide an additional 430 million rubles worth of production. This will be our concrete response to the congress decision and important contribution to fulfilling the targets of this 5-year plan.

We must recognize that a significant increase in labor productivity can be achieved only based on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

First of all, we must concentrate our efforts at raising the technological level of production and accelerating 1.5- or 2-fold the modernization rates of fixed capital. The share of reconstruction and technical retooling in the overall amount of capital investments must reach a minimum of 50 percent.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must determine in the immediate future for each association and enterprise measures to improve the technical level of production and the amounts and time periods for reconstruction. But it is necessary to do this other than as was done in the Kalkaman Road Building Machinery Factory. There, more than 3 million rubles were spent on technical retooling with the silent approval of the Pavlodar Party Obkom. These funds were repaid only after two 5-year plans, and reconstruction hardly reduced the share of manual labor. Despite party directives, our rates for introducing into practice the latest achievements of science and technology are still low. Required reconstruction has not taken place yet in a number of ministries and departments. Comrade Kazachkov, republic minister of Power and Electrification, has not yet even gotten around to examining the structure of the plan for the introduction of new equipment and essentially sanctioned a decline in labor productivity more than twice that of

last year. Mintsvetmet (Comrade Takezhanov), Gosagroprom [State Committee for the Agricultural Industry] (Comrade Gukasov) and Minsvyazi [Ministry of Communications] (Comrade Bayzhanov) again included a number of old measures in the 1986 plan for the development of science and technology, which have long had no economic effect. Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] (Comrade Makiyevskiy) has for more than three 5-year plans placed the construction of large panel and prefabricated buildings and structures in the plan for new technology, although this has already become a traditional method and entails absolutely nothing innovative.

Now it is necessary that each branch and every enterprise have a specific program for the continuous modernization of production. We must increase the portion of labor productivity growth which derives from technical factors up to 70 percent as a minimum.

Nor can we tolerate the fact that so far science has not yet shifted as necessary to the needs of production, which was the subject of sharp discussion at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The republic Academy of Sciences must undertake a firm policy of expanding basic and applied research. The active restructuring of VUZ, branch and factory science is also necessary.

The Karagandagiproshakht Institute has worked out a plan for reconstruction of the Bogatyr section at Ekibastuz. Careful analysis indicated that if this plan were introduced in the section, labor productivity and return on investment would decline and the production cost of coal would increase by almost a third. Who, one might ask, needs such a plan?

Today it is important to place in operation more quickly effective forms of integrating science and production; to intensify organizational work to create scientific and technological complexes and inter-branch scientific centers; and to determine base VUZes in the branches. Today this is an urgent task and a requirement of the Party Congress.

The rates of technological progress and its influence on the economy will be determined largely by the level of fulfillment of the "Intensification-90" program. It is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of the republic Gosplan, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences for the coordination of this work, and of the ministries and departments for the timely and complete fulfillment of the plan measures.

The Commission of the Presidium of the KaSSR Council of Ministers (Comrade Grebenyuk) and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Coordinating Council for Scientific and Technological Progress (Comrade Miroshkhin) are to increase their influence on the development of innovativeness and the improvement of the organization and administration of scientific and technological progress in the republic.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen party control over the course of technological progress. It is time to shift from persuasion to specific demands.

As the 27th CPSU Congress noted, the central issue remains achieving a fundamental improvement in product quality.

From the beginning of this year the share of products bearing the highest category of quality in the republic was overall approximately 12 percent of commodity exchange, which is lower than the established target. In Taldy-Kurgan Oblast this index has declined three-fold as opposed to last year; it has declined two-fold in Aktyubinsk Oblast. Industry in Kustanay, Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts has lost its position.

We must fulfill the instructions of the congress that the struggle for quality must become a most important matter for every leader and every worker. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the ministries and departments and Kazgosstandart [State Committee for Standards] (Comrade Aydabekov) must ensure that improvement in quality is carried out everywhere on a planned and comprehensive basis, so that the share of products bearing the highest category reaches 40-45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan.

For this purpose, party, soviet and economic organs in the republic are called upon to do everything to ensure that indices of quality are everywhere in the forefront and serve as the primary and determining activity of each collective and every ministry. The time has come for strict accountability for poor quality goods; accountability not in general, but from the specific persons at fault.

It is also time, finally, to place in action to the fullest extent that major reserve found in the all-round improvement in the utilization of existing capacities. This problem is especially important to us. Almost two-thirds of our industrial enterprises are working at below the design level. Calculations show that working at full capacity would permit an additional increase in product output this year of almost 1.5 billion rubles.

The leading role in solving the tasks of improving the use of capacities must belong to the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obligated to occupy a primary position in this matter. It is time to shift from stating facts to energetic practical actions and to seek persistently ways of increasing the output from each machine and every flow line. In machine building we must raise the shift coefficient up to 1.6-1.8, including up to 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

As the 27th CPSU Congress demands, it is necessary to make a decisive change in our attitude toward the use of material and fuel and energy resources. Here it is necessary to work firmly. It is necessary to satisfy increased demands for resources substantially through savings. It is necessary to put an end to the numerous instances of waste, scandalous mismanagement and disdain for savings.

Can instances be permitted such as that which occurred in Minlegprom, led by Minister Comrade Dzhomartov, when according to the results of last year the cost

of products in 11 enterprises increased by 12 million rubles? Nonproduction losses were 38 million rubles. In fines alone the ministry paid more than 17 million rubles for low quality products. The Ministry of Consumer Services, led by Comrade Beysenov, reached about the same financial state.

Many economic leaders, and party committees, have not yet understood the essence of the new requirements--to take money into account, to make expenditures commensurate with income, and to save in large and small matters.

Last year the targets for savings of the majority of types of resources were not fulfilled in Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Turgay Oblasts. Overexpenditure of materials occurred in 18 percent of the industrial enterprises.

Thus far neither the party obkoms, nor the ministries, are truly involved in these issues.

Gossnab, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must ensure implementation of the "resource saving" program and extensive introduction of no-waste and low-waste technologies, and must achieve an annual reduction in the material intensiveness of production.

In the future the republic must increase the level of use of secondary material resources from 13 to 25 percent. In this regard, targets must be levied not only on enterprises, but also on each shop, section and brigade. The statutes on incentives must be reexamined, and accounting and control adjusted.

All party committees and trade unions, the komsomol, and people's control are called upon to take a most active stance in questions of resource conservation.

Under conditions of restructuring, improving the use of labor resources and strengthening order and discipline in production acquire exceptional importance. As in everything, a precise systematic approach is required.

In many enterprises, the level of labor organization is still low, and attention is not being paid to certification of worker's positions, assigning production cadres and increasing their skills.

A recent discussion in the Central Committee Secretariat of the work of the Chimkent city party organization showed most convincingly how low the level of party leadership still is in this area.

Non-productive loss of working time is slow to be reduced. According to last year's results, losses exceeded 1 million man-days.

It is especially outrageous that a third of them were absences with permission of the administration. This is nothing other than direct squandering of labor resources and unpardonable generosity on the part of managers at cost to the state.

The well-known target of achieving a 1.5-2-fold decline in non-productive loss of working time must be fulfilled.

In short, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and on the basis of increasing the responsibility of party organizations at all levels and all-round strengthening of discipline and organization, we can and must guarantee the fulfillment of the targets of this 5-year plan in industry, and those of the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This is a most important task for the entire republic party organization. The 27th CPSU Congress set tasks for the fundamental restructuring of capital construction. We must more energetically dispense with obsolete forms of work and those which have not justified themselves, and more quickly eliminate shortcomings which have grown up over the years. The timely placing in operation of all facilities requires, first of all, improving the use of existing capability. The value of main production funds in construction increased almost 30 percent during the last 5-year plan, and the volume of work accomplished per unit of invested funds declined 15 percent. Serious conclusions must be drawn from this.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a special resolution, "On Additional Measures to Improve Capital Construction for the Purpose of Acceleration of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Country's Economy."

Relying on this, it is necessary to act energetically and in an innovative spirit. However, inertia and old approaches are alive as before. Through the fault of KaSSR Gosplan and the ministries many projects have been included in the program again this year, for which the necessary funds have not been allocated. Mintsvetmet, which has under-allocated 5.5 million rubles to 7 projects now underway, included 13 new ones in the plan. The republic offices of Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments] and Gosbank [USSR State Bank] also display lack of principles in this. As a result, more than 600 million rubles of state funds are today frozen in incomplete construction projects.

Gosplan and the republic's ministries and departments, based on the requirements of the party and government, must prioritize the construction of enterprises and projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and be more bold about temporarily halting the construction of projects which are at a low state of construction readiness.

It is necessary to reorient ourselves decisively to reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing production. So far, this work occupies only one-fourth of the Mintyazhstroy program.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers and the republic's ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises must attribute particular importance to the development of construction by the use of the organization's own resources and, in the immediate future, must take specific steps to increase the amount of such construction.

During the current 5-year plan, state capital investments alone in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan will increase to 50 billion rubles. These funds must be capably concentrated in the main directions and, most of all,

on priority construction of capacities in the fuel and energy system; machine building; the chemical and petrochemical industry; ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy; and agro-industrial complex facilities.

The problem of developing the Caspian oil and gas complex requires special attention. Here approximately 3 billion rubles worth of capital investments are to be assimilated and powerful capacities for the extraction of fuel at the Tengiz and gas at the Karachaganak fields are to be placed in operation. However, the work to create this complex is not going well. Mintyazhstroy is not fulfilling its established targets and KaSSR Gosstroy has dragged out the planning. Creation of the production base in these areas by USSR Minneftegazstroy [Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises], Minnefteprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Industry] and Minneftegazprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry] is being carried out without the required scope.

At the same time, for a long time already existing wells have been used unsatisfactorily, as a result of which the effectiveness of the work of oilfields at the deposits in Western Kazakhstan is declining.

The Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Mangyshlak and Ural party obkoms must place these structures under their constant control, organize the work of the oil producing administrations and display true concern about creating necessary housing and living conditions and for providing oilfield workers with essential goods and products.

A fundamental turning point must be created in power construction. Today this branch has become a weak point in the economy. Meanwhile, a critical situation has developed in the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-2 [State Regional Electrical Power Plant-2]. The amount of work here has almost tripled, which requires a substantial increase in the number of workers. However, timely preparations for this were not made. The Pavlodar party obkom and the oblast ispolkom did not draw the necessary conclusions from the negative lessons in the construction of GRES-1 and let slip from their control the construction of the GRES residential settlement and the increase in the production base of the power system builders.

Construction of the Shulbinsk and Yuzhno-Kazakhstan power stations has been extremely unsatisfactory. Here it is necessary to correct matters without delay.

We must meet the demands of the congress about substantially increasing the industrial level of capital construction. For this purpose, Gosplan, Gosstroy, Mintyazhstroy, Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] and Glavalmazstroy [Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata] must work more actively to implement the comprehensive program for increasing the technical level of construction; bring the level of utilization of the capacities for production of precast reinforced concrete to 95 percent; increase the coefficient of utilization of machinery and mechanisms; create a number of capacities for the production of modern, progressive materials and designs; and fulfill a number of measures for technically retooling the branch.

Improving production construction and introducing advanced methods of labor organization remain most important tasks. Increasing brigade cost accounting by the end of the 5-year plan 1.5 fold alone will make it possible to avoid bringing in almost 25,000 additional workers.

Today, the main attention of construction organizations and party committees must be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment of allotted capital investments. It is necessary to assimilate completely allocated capital investments and place in operation facilities of statewide importance and other production capacities in a timely manner.

It is gratifying that the first quarter plan for construction of residential housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and polyclinics was fulfilled. What must be done is to improve the quality of work and continue to place into operation in the established time periods schools and social and cultural facilities.

Now the task is to maintain the tempos which have been gained and to fulfill the capital construction plans.

Party, soviet and economic organs must end the dissipation of resources and focus attention on concentrating human and material resources, most of all on projects about to enter operation, and improve sharply the quality of construction and assembly work being fulfilled. The further development of the whole economy of the republic depends on the successful accomplishment of capital construction plans in the first year of the 5-year plan.

Large reserves exist in the work of all types of transport. The volume of goods dispatched increased by 10 percent according to the results of the first quarter and turnover of train cars was almost 20 percent faster. But this is still far from the limit, since there are so many shortcomings and omissions in transport activity.

It is necessary to increase further the level of organizational work and to improve shipping processes. The main attention should be focused on further technical reequipping and the large-scale introduction of advanced labor methods. The experience of the Belorussian railroad workers, approved in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, should be more widely applied.

In this regard the work of the Alma-Ata Railroad collective to improve labor productivity by 14 percent over a 2 year period, by reducing the number of workers, deserves attention. The collectives of all transport enterprises and organizations must maintain such practice.

The administrations of the Alma-Ata (Comrade Kobzhasarov); Zapadno-Kazakhstan (Comrade Turganbayev); Tselinnyy (Comrade Isingarín) railroads; the Ministry of Automotive Transport (Comrade Karavayev); the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade Kuznetsov); Glavrechflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet] (Comrade Bagurin) should determine a specific and comprehensive program of measures to achieve a fundamental improvement in transport work.

This year's targets for communication workers in the republic (Comrade Bayzhanov) for the development of television, radio broadcasting, electric power and postal communications are intense. They must be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

A most important task of the Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov) is to complete during this 5-year plan the construction of roads to all rayon centers and the central farms of sovkhoses and kolkhoses.

The 27th CPSU Congress set honorable and responsible tasks before the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex. As is known, we are to increase average annual gross agricultural output by 13-15 percent and make a significant contribution to realizing the country's Food Program.

In a resolution approved recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Minister, "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex," major steps are defined, directed at sharply improving the economy's agrarian sector. Their implementation will make it possible to increase the production of foodstuffs and to improve their supply to the population.

Our tasks are clear. The republic must annually provide no less than 1 billion poods of grain and sharply increase production and deliveries of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products.

The main attention must be concentrated on the struggle for the great Kazakhstan grain production. It has always been, is and will be the most important sector and the general thrust of all organizational and mass political work.

To harvest this year no less than 29 million tons of high quality grain is a matter of honor for the republic party organization and all workers, most of all those in rural raykoms and rayon ispolkoms, farm managers and all those who are associated with agricultural production. Literally everyone must be mobilized to accomplish this task.

We must undertake, as appropriate, the introduction of intensive technology for grain cultivation, and as a result ensure an increase of no less than 3.3 million tons. In the zones requiring irrigated agriculture it is important to obtain maximum yield of rice and corn.

Today favorable conditions are taking shape in the republic for obtaining a good harvest. Good reserves of moisture have been accumulated; high quality seeds have been prepared; equipment repair is going on at higher tempos; the amounts of mineral and organic fertilizers introduced have increased; and approximately 60,000 mechanizers are being trained in advanced technologies.

Sowing is underway in the southern oblasts and in a short while it will begin in the north. However, in a number of places everything is not yet prepared for spring field work. There are many low quality seeds in the farms in Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan and Pavladar Oblasts. Not all equipment has been repaired in Dzhenzkazgan and the Turgay Oblasts. And it is precisely

there that the largest mistakes in grain production were committed in past years. This means that lessons have not been learned, the work has not been restructured and inertia and mismanagement are still alive. The success of sowing carried out according to strict agro-technical practice is the foundation for the harvest. No errors can be permitted; it is necessary to sow grain and other crops at the optimal times established by science and advanced practice. Not a single hour can be wasted. It is necessary to work at full effort and create businesslike intensity in each sector, in order to conduct sowing at a high level of quality and on time, and thereby lay a stable foundation for a good harvest.

The Central Committee plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan must especially direct the attention of the party, soviet and economic cadres of Kustanay, Tselinograd, Severo-Kazakhstan, Turgay, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Ural and all the other grain sowing oblasts to the need already this year to give the homeland the maximum amount of grain, which will be a specific and very important contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

Further the speaker stressed the need to accomplish a decisive turning point in the production of cereal crops. It is necessary to overcome the lag in production of sugar beets and raw cotton and to increase the yield of rice and corn.

It is necessary to pay great attention to increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In the light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to organize the work in order that the population of the republic can be fully provided with these products through their own resources. These matters are particularly acute for the Ural, Guryev, Turgay, Dzhezkazgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. As it is known, noted D.A. Kunayev, the situation in animal husbandry was subjected to serious criticism at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The congress instructed us to take fundamental measures and decisive actions to catch up with the plan in this branch. It demanded the strengthening of the fodder base; a substantial improvement in breeding work; the introduction of advanced technologies; the able selection and placement of cadres; and widespread introduction of cost accounting and collective contracting.

These measures are called upon to provide for the transition of the branch to intensive methods and to increase significantly the production and delivery of animal husbandry products, most of all meat. For this it is necessary to restructure the entire organization for raising and fattening of cattle and to expand the struggle for its preservation and for obtaining maximum weights. It is necessary to stop delivering underweight and emaciated cattle for meat and to deliver it only in good condition.

We consider unacceptable instances which occurred last year when the share of cattle sold after fattening was 46 percent, and that of sheep only 8 percent. These indices were especially low in Severo-Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Chimkent Oblasts, and for sheep in Pavlodar, Alma-Ata and Guryev Oblasts.

Today there is a special urgency concerning questions of herd reproduction and improving preservation and protecting cattle from infectious diseases.

Overall losses of meat resources for these reasons for the 5-year plan exceed the annual production level. The situation is worsened by the extensive use of livestock for so-called intra-farm needs. In Chirchik Oblast, for example, in 5 years more than 17 tons of meat were spent over the limit. This is almost as much as the oblast shortage in fulfilling the 5-year plan. The same situation took place in Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata and Ural Oblasts. The republic Gosagroprom must resolutely bring order here.

We must fulfill the task of overcoming the lag in sheep raising which has been permitted in recent years. Currently the situation in this branch is fairly good overall. Today the republic has obtained almost 270,000 lambs (two lambs per 100 females) more than a year ago.

It is necessary to do everything to preserve the newly born lamb, to fatten it to high weight conditions and to deliver a well-fed animal to the state.

The important tasks of further increasing meat resources require further development of swine, poultry, horse and rabbit breeding.

Neglect of breeding and animal husbandry work in a number of places and a low state of labor and technological discipline have led to a sharp reduction in milk production on a number of farms. Entire rayons have not yet shifted over their farms. They are obtaining 1000-1500 kg of milk from each cow. Many of them are in Kzyl-Orda, Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts. No major changes can be seen here even this year, although many promises were made.

For normal supply of the population with dairy products it is necessary, as was already noted, to direct the efforts of labor collectives or the farms to obtaining milk yields averaging 2300-2400 kg throughout the republic, and in local areas from 3500-4000 kg.

For these purposes it is necessary to make more full use of the experience of many leading farms.

The results of work in the first quarter indicated convincingly that a drastic change can be achieved already this year. Quarterly plans for all indices without exception were fulfilled ahead of time. The delivery weight of cattle rose significantly, the productivity of the dairy herd increased, and livestock removal was almost cut in half. The positive changes should be further accelerated and, on this basis, the plans and socialist commitments of this year should be fulfilled.

All party, soviet and economic organs are faced with the task, based on intensification, of increasing 1.7 fold by the end of the 5-year plan the amount of deliveries to the state and of improving the quality of all types of fodder, creating a base for their preservation and processing on each farm, and solving the problem of fodder protein. Already this year we must lay in a stock of no less than 19 centners of fodder units per head.

Meanwhile, a number of oblasts have not learned the lessons of past severe winter periods and today are not hastening to repair fodder preparing equipment.

So far a fifth of the field mowers, rakes and balers are not ready in Alma-Ata (Comrades Mendybayev and Belyakov), Chimkent (Comrades Myrzashev and Dzhandosov) and Dzhambul (Comrades Zhakupov and Akkoziyev) Oblasts. In the republic as a whole only half of the farms have singled out fodder production as an independent branch. The republic and oblast agro-industrial committees and RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] must take these questions under their control and take exhaustive measures.

Accelerated development of the processing industry must become a most important thrust in the work of fulfilling the Food Program. This issue was recently examined in detail at a republic conference. Implementing its recommendations will make it possible to increase product output and reduce its losses at all stages of production, storage and processing. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan will exert control over fulfillment of the issues raised at the conference.

The struggle to increase all types of foodstuffs is a matter for all the people, and no one can stand aside.

Solving these tasks is largely associated with the fruitful work of the new APK [agro-industrial complex] administrative organs.

Quite some time has already passed and the workers at Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its structural elements are still settling into their seats and are slow to get involved in the situation. Now, when all the necessary conditions have been created, they are obligated to bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of outlined plans and for normal supply of meat, milk, butter and other food products to the population.

Using economic control levers, Gosagroprom should concentrate its attention on achievement of highest end results, self-repayment, and the establishment of direct dependence between the level of income of collectives and the effectiveness of their work. Stemming from CPSU Central Committee instructions, it is necessary rapidly to develop and shift to the practical use of the standardized resource method of planning, financing and credit formation. Only under these conditions will we be able to uplift the economy of agro-industrial enterprises.

The experience of past years has shown that ignoring the principles of self repayment, material interest and liability leads to poor results. Thus, three oblasts—Kokchetav, Semipalatinsk and Ural—permitted increased in production costs during the last 5-year plan by more than 1.5 billion rubles.

Cost accounting and the dependence of incomes on end results must become the norm for all elements of the agri-industrial complex. It is necessary to set things up so that this year in plant growing and next year in animal husbandry the transition of the workers to collective contracting is completed.

Intensification of work toward the social restructuring of the village and raising the well-being of rural workers is required. The formation of stable labor collectives largely depends on this.

In connection with this, rural builders have a big task. They must provide plans for water management and other industrial facilities, and for the timely placing in operation of housing, schools, children's preschool and medical institutions, clubs and all social and cultural facilities.

Along with this, party and soviet organs must take control of the construction and technological reequipping of enterprises in the processing branches.

Having noted that the front line in the struggle for acceleration runs through science, the speaker criticized the work of the presidium of the Eastern Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin] (Comrade Medeybekov); the institutes for grain farming (Comrade Suleymenov), agriculture (Comrade Abugaliyev), vegetation protection (Comrade Nurmuratov) and agricultural economy (Comrade Spanov).

Party committees have been tasked to facilitate in every way the creation of a businesslike and creative situation in all scientific collectives.

Party obkoms and the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry (Comrade Anufriyev), stemming from the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, are to intensify their control over the fulfillment of party directives, increase the responsibility of APK cadres for the work entrusted to them and make strict demands upon those who do not accelerate their work.

There is a clear program for action in the area of agricultural production. The task is for this year already to become the turning point for each oblast, Rayon, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, brigade and farm.

The republic's rural workers have frequently reported that they have energy for Stakhanov-like action, a high level of skill, persistence and resourcefulness. And there is no doubt that, under the leadership of party organizations, they will fulfill the commitments which they undertook, which will be the best response to the decision of the congress. In light of the decisions of the 27th Congress it will be necessary to implement a comprehensive restructuring of management and to raise the effectiveness of the whole economic mechanism.

It is necessary to place the main reliance on ensuring real independence and increasing the responsibility of associations and enterprises for fulfilling the tasks assigned to them.

Currently more than 1,400 labor collectives are working under the new economic conditions. The majority of these are achieving good results.

At the same time, each month a quarter of them do not fulfill their negotiated commitments and do not reach the established technical and economic indices. Is it not strange that certain ministries and departments are at fault in this. They underestimate the increased importance of primary economic elements and frequently display with respect to them red tape, excessive tutelage and administrative anxiety.

It is necessary without delay to draw conclusions from these errors and omissions and to open full scope to economic managerial methods.

It is the primary duty of Gosplan, Minfin [Ministry of Finances], Gosbank, Stroybank and all ministries and departments to assist the labor collectives to shift to true cost accounting, self-repayment and self financing, and to intensify the influence of plan initiatives, financial and credit levers and economic norms on final economic results. We have a right to demand greater flexibility and effectiveness from the organs of material and technical supply. The republic committee on prices is obligated to give the authoritative word regarding the most rapid development of incentives not requiring expenditures.

The statistical organs must set up a reliable barrier to the stream of unnecessary information. Recently we have had many lovers of such information. Thus, Mintyazhstroy, Mintsvetmet and Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] established from 40 to 65 additional types of reports. They contain approximately a million indices.

On the other hand, it is necessary everywhere to establish reliable and timely information and to exclude from it account-padding, distortion of facts, exaggeration of data and falsification. Special demands will be made with regard to this.

It is necessary to increase the role of Gosplan and the local soviets of peoples deputies in implementation of the main objectives of the party's economic strategy, and to ensure the optimum combination of branch and territorial economic management and the comprehensive development of the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons.

It is also time to end the often completely unjustified practice of the pursuit of already imposed plans and of making appeals to the Central Committee and the republic government about allocating additional financial monies and resources. It is not unnecessary to remind such petitioners that during the last 5-year plan we had approximately 3 billion rubles worth of unassimilated capital investments.

Acceleration and effectiveness require improving the structure and reducing the apparatus, and shifting to a two-level managerial system. There have been many discussions on this topic and even today there are many. This is especially true on the ministries of the construction materials industry, light industry, local industry, land reclamation and water management.

In the interests of creating a flexible and effective managerial system it is necessary that we, finally, accelerate the process of concentration, specialization and cooperation in production, and struggle more actively against bureaucraticism and localism.

Comrades!

The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized with particular strength the thought that concern for the working man is the fundamental central concern of the party, and the meaning and substance of all its policy.

One of the matters of great social importance is that of fulfilling the party program requirement about providing virtually every Soviet family with separate, well-appointed housing by the year 2000.

During the past 5-year plan one in five republic residents obtained a new apartment. Satisfying the demands for residential housing depends on the rates and scales of its construction and the correct distribution of apartments.

Already in the current 5-year plan, through all sources of financing, we must introduce 34 million square meters of housing, including 6.5 million this year.

It is a primary duty of local soviets of peoples deputies, under the strictest control of party organizations, to end once and for all, beginning this year, the vicious practice of underfulfillment of plans for placing residential housing in operation. Questions of the quality of its construction must be very acute. The matter has reached a point that one in three houses is given merely a "satisfactory" evaluation, and the stream of complaints about unfinished work is not being reduced, even for houses turned over with a higher rating.

It is time truly to turn to preservation and reconstruction of residential housing and to raising the level of amenities and improving public utilities. A most important task for the republic party organization remains implementing the Comprehensive Program for Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere. More than 1.5 billion rubles of capital investments are being directed towards these objectives during the current 5-year plan. Store space is being increased by 430,000 square meters and the seating of public dining facilities is increasing by 250,000.

All of this will make it possible to increase the output of non-food commodities by a one-third, the growth rates of domestic services by 1.4 times and those of retail trade by 1.2 times; and will markedly improve the supply of the population with many goods now in short supply.

The results of the first quarter showed that there has been a good start. More than 100 million rubles worth of goods above the plan have been produced. For the first time since 1982 the commodity turnover plan was fulfilled and the target for domestic services was reached.

At the same time, since the start of the year 6 ministries and departments and 20 union subordinate enterprises did not meet the targets for consumer goods commodity production. Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Ural and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts did not fulfill the plan for the volume of sale of everyday services to the population.

There has been no apparent noticeable restructuring in the work of trading enterprises. Orders for goods have still not become the basis for the establishment of industrial production programs.

Major shortcomings in the organization of the trading process are not being eliminated. Kazpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies] (Comrade Sarsenov) is not serving animal husbandmen satisfactorily. This has been discussed

repeatedly, but the proper conclusions have not been drawn. Goods required by animal husbandmen, as before, are not reaching them.

No substantial changes have taken place in the sphere of paid services.

It is time for the Ministry of Trade and Kazpotrebsoyuz finally to take steps to increase the standards of service; study more thoroughly demand conditions; and set up a reliable barrier against poor quality goods and hack work, and against the flow of unneeded products, and make their production disadvantageous.

Party, soviet and economic organs must fundamentally improve the selection and placement of cadres; establish exemplary work of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere; and mobilize the labor collective to fulfill the plans and the socialist commitments which they have made.

The general educational, vocational, and higher schools require profound transformations and fundamental restructuring. Two years have passed since the reform began. But we have not yet solved the assigned tasks. More than half of the republic's schools are today working in two or three shifts and one in three vocational-technical schools is located in an adapted, overcrowded facility, especially in the systems of Gosagroprom, Minlegprom, and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade].

At the same time the funds which have been allocated for developing the system are not being assimilated. The time has come to make strict demands upon the leaders of ministries, party committees, and local soviets of peoples deputies.

The shift to teaching 6 year old children will be an important task for us. This year thousands of 6 year olds shall begin school. Pre-school institutions also have an important role in solving this task. At the same time their network is being developed unsatisfactorily. A large number of industrial enterprises and hundreds of kolkhozes and sovhozes in the republic still do not have their own kindergartens, a fact for which we were justly criticized recently in PRAVDA.

An urgent matter is teaching the students the basics of computers. But, it is not paradoxical, apparently it is necessary to begin here with the ministers and party and soviet employees themselves.

A decisive improvement in the quality of medical service to the republic's population is required. Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] (Comrade Aliyev) has not restructured the style of his work as needed, and has not achieved a situation in which each medical institution has become a true center of health for the workers and of high medical standards. A universal dispensary system for the population and progressive forms and methods of diagnostics and healing are slow to be introduced. There are also significant flaws in the professional training of medical cadres.

The development of public health care largely depends on the material base of health and preventive medicine institutions. However, during the 11th 5-Year

Plan, builders did not assimilate 147 million rubles worth of funds at health care facilities. Party and soviet organs are at fault in this for not strictly controlling the situation in this most important sphere.

In our view, party organizations, soviet organs, economic managers, elected members of the aktiv and ideology cadres must pay the utmost attention to everything which concerns the individual, his work, everyday life, material well being and rest; i.e., to those spheres where the vital interests of each Soviet family come together.

It is necessary to intensify sharply indoctrination work in collectives employed in trade, personal services, public utilities, transport and communications enterprises; medical, cultural and educational institutions; and sports organizations and societies.

In short, it is necessary to satisfy more fully the demands and needs of the workers and to react more effectively and productively to their letters and statements.

Our time will go down in history as one of great plans and energetic actions. It requires the initiative of everyone and a thorough understanding by all of the innovative spirit of the ideas of the 27th Congress, and the ability to find one's place in the overall structure of great deeds by the party and people.

In this regard, ideological and political indoctrination work are moving to the forefront of our overall party concerns. To convince the broadest circle of workers of the need for restructuring; disclose its ways and methods; draw all economic reserves into production; develop Socialist competition to achieve the goals outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan—such are the main and urgent tasks of all communists and ideological cadres.

The republic has the forces and capabilities to improve indoctrination work. The task is for each of the 800,000 persons listed among ideological fighters truly to work, work now and work effectively.

It is necessary to organize matters in such a way that the positive changes which are taking place are consolidated as rapidly and reliably as possible in the public consciousness and behavior, and that every day the foundation for further transformations is strengthened.

The tasks for the press, television, and radio were stated with complete clarity in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media. I can note with satisfaction that the republic's press rather extensively developed work to propagandize the documents of the congress and became actively involved in solving large and small problems on which the efforts of the entire republic party organization are now concentrated. But this is only the beginning. Serious steps are to be taken to intensify significantly the substance, effectiveness, and party fervor of publications and to ensure their true impact on people.

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan levied serious criticism against the Goskomizadat [State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Publications, Polygraphy, and Book Trade] systems. But, problems which have accumulated over the years cannot, of course, be solved in one day. I am troubled, frankly speaking, by the moral and psychological situation which has taken shape in some publishing houses, in particular, "Zhalyn," "Oner," the publishers of the encyclopedia, and even the "Kazakhstan" publishing house.

The ideals of the builder of a new society are inseparable from honesty, modesty, probity, and the presence of staunch social qualities of the Soviet man--a fighter for everything which is advanced.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, leading cadres, and administrative organs must create in the labor collectives and in the places of residence of the population an attitude of intolerance toward negative phenomena, most of all, toward drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, theft, and toward everything which weakens the moral foundations of the socialist way of life and holds back our consistent forward progress. It is necessary here to display needed effectiveness and persistence and to reveal thoroughly the causes and conditions which give rise to these phenomena.

All of this work should be firmly linked to strengthening order and discipline, raising the social activeness of the workers and maximum use of the personal factor.

Nineteen April, the All-Union Leninist Communist Saturday, shall become a model of high social consciousness and Soviet patriotism and a true holiday of labor. Timed to coincide with the 116th anniversary of the day of birth of V.I. Lenin, it must take place everywhere in a spirit of "work as revolutionaries," and in the spirit of the remarkable traditions of the Great Beginning.

The 27th CPSU Congress, stemming from the program provision about increasing the leading role of the party, made new and higher demands on the level of political and organizational activity of party committees.

Undoubtedly, since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, certain positive changes have taken place in the style and methods of work of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, but in many cases they are still purely outward and superficial in nature. As V.I. Lenin noted, all successes of the party are associated with strictest, truly iron discipline. This thought of Lenin's stated with particular force from the rostrum of the party forum, obligates, first of all, communists everywhere to ensure order and a high level of discipline in execution.

The party organization must, first of all, carry out political leadership. However, our organization for fulfillment of our own decisions greatly suffers. We have adopted numerous good resolutions, comrades. The whole difficulty is in organizing their fulfillment.

What can be said, for example, about the effectiveness of the decisions made by the Guryev Party Obkom, which in the last 2 years alone examined on nine

occasions questions of capital construction. No tangible results from this were obtained. The oblast did not fulfill the 5-year program in this branch.

The formalistic and "for show" aspect of a solution leads to irresponsibility and teaches cadres to work in idle circles. And this, comrades, is impermissible today.

The party sees further development and strengthening of intra-party democracy as the guarantee of the successful activity and high creative activeness of communists.

It is necessary to raise still further the role and importance of party meetings, buros, plenums and aktivs, and to eliminate the assault of competitiveness in carrying out these measures. The main thing is to halt all excessive organization and red tape and not become drawn in to numerous meetings or drown real work in commotion and verbal jabber.

The fundamental turning point in party work is directly related to the all-round development and strengthening of criticism and self-criticism. The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated an example of the proper approach to this question. Yes, our 16th Party Congress also became, according to overall opinion, characteristic in this regard. It must be noted that all the remarks made at the congress became the subject of most serious study by the departments of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Exhaustive measures will be taken with respect to them, and such measures have already been taken on some of them.

The implementation of party policy is directly dependent on the level of work to train and indoctrinate cadres.

As is known, recently we were required to take the most severe steps toward a number of leading workers, who violated the standards of party life and the requirements of the Party Charter. Every party committee and every leader must draw conclusions from the sharp and justified criticism levied upon the republic party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress, in connection with shortcomings in work with cadres in Alma-Ata and Chirchik oblasts. We shall continue to implement steadily the firm and principled party policy on cadre issues.

An important element of cadre policy is the training of an effective reserve. There are still many shortcomings here, as was noted at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have not yet understood the simple truth that working with the reserve is work for the future. It is necessary to know the reserve better, expand the circle of inquiry and more boldly promote young people, women and leading workers. For this it is necessary to prepare people systematically, organize a training system for them, check their deeds, more fully take into account the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives, and give this work necessary visibility.

The CPSU 27th Congress set important and largely new tasks of improving the activeness of soviets, trade unions, the komsomol, people's control and the

labor collectives. It is the duty of party committees to see that these measures to improve the political system of society are implemented at accelerated rates.

Party leadership of social organizations must not be confused with trivial regulation and tutelage. Party committees must take active part in developing measures directed at strengthening independence and increasing the role and responsibility of soviets.

As is known, recently a resolution was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium on the tasks of soviets of peoples deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The soviets of peoples deputies are called upon to bear full responsibility in everything which concerns satisfying the needs and demands of people and in coordinating the activity and controlling the work of organizations located on their territory. Clearly some soviets are still lacking in this quality. The art of management must be mastered persistently and consistently.

It is necessary to introduce everywhere, as required by the 27th CPSU Congress, a system for certification of officials in the apparatus of soviet organs and public organizations.

It is necessary to carry out party, soviet, public and other work as required by the novelty, scale and complexity of the tasks advanced by the party.

The role of trade unions, the komsomol, creative unions, volunteer societies and women's organizations is increasing substantially in connection with the expanded circle of issues decided by state organs only with the participation or concurrence of the public.

It is necessary to use to the full extent the force of the Law On Labor Collectives. This is the source of the high responsibility which is placed on Kazsovprof [Trade Unions Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, republic public organizations and their local organs. Understandably, this requires more specific leadership of these organizations by party committees.

The 27th CPSU Congress raised the spiritual and moral forces of our people to an unprecedented height, kindled in them an authentic fire of creativity and creativeness and inspired them to great deeds in the name of the ideals of communism and to the glory of the homeland.

Today there is no more important task than that of strengthening in each party organization and every labor collective the atmosphere of creativity and innovation which was created by the congress, and of ensuring the precise fulfillment of its plans.

"The organizers of work to fulfill the instructions of the congress are party committees from top to bottom," noted M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the close of the congress. "The style which is needed today is one of specificity, efficiency, consistency, unity of work and deed, selection of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions and capable coordination of the actions of all social forces."

The plans are grand and it will not be easy to fulfill them. But we have a powerful material base, remarkable people, well-trained cadres and, most importantly, the desire and true aspiration to work according to the new style, intensively and at a level of high quality.

There is no doubt that the republic party organization and the workers of Kazakhstan will do everything in order to turn the energy of the plans into the energy of specific deeds, and to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th Congress of Lenin's Party.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VLKSM BURO PLENUM URGES MORE ACTIVE ROLE FOR KOMSOMOL COMMITTEES

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "In the All Union Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] At a regularly scheduled meeting of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Buro adopted a resolution to convene the 12th Plenum of the Komsomol's Central Committee on 12 April. The results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Komsomol organization's execution of its resolutions will be discussed at this session. Information on the work of the buro and the Central Committee Secretariat since the 11th Plenum will also be discussed.

The role of the Komsomol committees of Novosibirsk VUZ's in improving the professional training of future specialists will be examined.

It is noted in the adopted decree that committees of the All-Union Komsomol in the city's VUZ's aid party organizations and professor-teacher collectives in the training and education of future specialists and have at their disposal a large arsenal of methods for professionally orienting and selecting young people, influencing the educational process, and promoting the scientific creativity of future specialists.

Work on professional orientation in the Novosibirsk state university and the pedagogical institute is organized in an interesting way. Regular meetings, under the rubric "How's Life, Student?" between future specialists and the directors of the VUZ's, as well as student surveys on the quality of current lectures, practical courses, and seminars have been introduced. The surveys were conducted at the initiative of a number of Komsomol committees. Overall planning of every student's scientific research for his total length of study helps to heighten young men's and women's creativity and to promote their participation in the resolution of specific national economic problems.

At the same time the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee noted that in a general effectiveness of the work of Komsomol organizations in the professional training of future specialists remains low.

Komsomol committees do not examine the essence of existing problems and often show no creativity in their approach to solving them. The work of professional orientation in most VUZ's does not extend to young people who

work, does not center public opinion around socially important professions, and fails to raise the prestige of engineering work.

The Komsomol committees play a small role in the educational training process. Komsomol meetings either overlook issues of learning almost entirely or else reduce them to a summary of statistics for the semester or academic year. Decisions made at these meetings are superficial, containing neither analyses nor constructive suggestions.

The participation of Komsomol committees in the organization and execution of practical training of future specialists is a formality. Cooperation on this issue between Komsomol organizations in VUZ's and in baseline enterprises is unorganized.

Reorganization of the style of work in Komsomol committees is slow. Attempts to do everything at once are characteristic of the activities of most Komsomol committees. They have no ability to single out the main factor and concentrate their efforts on it.

To a large degree this state of affairs is a consequence of shortcomings in the leadership of Komsomol organizations on the part of the Novosibirsk All-Union Komsomol, obkom and gorkom which neither maintain the necessary control over the execution of decrees and recommendations of the Central Committee or of their own resolutions, nor back them up with the necessary organizational work. The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Buro pointed out existing shortcomings to the Novosibirsk obkom of the Komsomol and charged it with taking necessary measures to remedy them.

The issue of further improvement in the use of awards from the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee was also examined. Stipulations were made for providing greater opportunities for citing various categories of working youth, students, party members, and instructors; veterans of the party, Komsomol, wars and labor; fraternal youth unions of other socialist countries; as well as international, regional and national youth, student, children's and teenager's progressive and democratic organizations and their leaders and activists.

Measures were taken to simplify the procedure of presenting and examining documents for awards by Komsomol committees. The arsenal of awards of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, which are awarded by the Komsomol Central Committees union republics, kraycoms and obkoms in the name of the Central Committee, was expanded. The adopted decree charges Komsomol committees to use awards of the All-Union Central Committee more widely to raise the labor, social and political activeness of young men and women, as well as to enhance the development of their creative initiative and improve the political upbringing of the younger generation.

A number of other issues concerning the political education of youth was also examined at the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES DECISION OF STAVROPOL PARTY KRAYKOM

PM090956 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 and 19 May 1986 Morning Edition carry on page 2, under the headline "Quite a Different Session" and the Rubric "The Soviet: Powers and Practice," a 4,200-word two-part feature by special correspondent V. Nadein. It tells how H.I. Kobylchenko, deputy chairman of Pyatigorsk Gorispolkom, was put on trial and found guilty of "illegally coordinating decisions on the construction of new private houses, not monitoring the progress of their construction, and illegally coordinating and adopting decisions on the commissioning of houses erected with substantial deviations from the plans and houses arbitrarily constructed by private builders." He was fined, expelled from the party, and lost his job. However, the article points out, he had been acting entirely within the law and his innocence was later established by Stavropol Kray Court. Pointing to the chronic housing shortage in the USSR, the writer emphasizes the need to encourage all housing construction, including private house building, as laid down in a recent CPSU Central Committee resolution. The Stavropol Krayispolkom chairman is cited as saying: "It was our fault... a belittling of the role of local Soviets and lack of understanding of their work were manifested in this whole affair." The writer was also told that Stavropol party Kraykom "intends to analyze very carefully what happened in order to show in this specific example what petty tutelage of Soviets leads to." No further processing planned.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BOOK ON WEST'S DISINFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE

Kiev FILOSOFSKA DUMKA in Ukrainian No 6, Nov-Dec 85 (signed to press 28 Oct 85) p 124

[Review by Yu. O. Kurnosov and V. V. Kyzyma of book "Kritika burzhuaiznykh falsifikatsiy razvitiya kultury Ukrainiskoy SSR" [Critique of Bourgeois Falsifications of Development of the Culture of the Ukrainian SSR] by V. N. Tkachenko, Naukova Dumka, Kiev, 1984, 160 pages: "Culture and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Problems of culture occupy an important place in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. The reviewed monograph constitutes an attempt at a theoretical analysis of that domain of "Sovietology" which focuses direct attention on the contemporary cultural process in the USSR, particularly in the Ukrainian SSR. A notable feature of this study is the author's desire not only to disclose falsifications of various aspects of cultural life in the Soviet Ukraine but also to demonstrate the methodological inability of bourgeois attempts to construct generalizing schemes of cultural advance in conditions of socialism, its motive forces and characteristic traits.

The author analyzes a broad range of issues: general methodological problems of the ideological struggle in the domain of culture (sections 1 and 2), critique of bourgeois distortions in the area of political and artistic culture, internationalization of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR, and shows the Ukraine's role in the Soviet Union's international cultural relations (sections 2-6). This approach to the question has enabled the author to subject bourgeois falsifications of development of culture in the Ukrainian SSR to a fundamental critique from a strong methodological position.

The author's critique of bourgeois schemes is grounded on dialectical-materialist theses on culture as a specifically societal mode of man's vital activity and self-development, which is realized in the form of material, intellectual and spiritual assets. A characteristic feature of the culture of developed socialism is comprehensive affirmation of the worker masses in the role of party to cultural-historical creative activity. Under socialism man is the principal internal measuring stick of development of society, while production, distribution and consumption of cultural goods are focused here on comprehensive satisfaction of man's needs.

The author notes that in bourgeois theories culture is limited to the domain of educational and enlightenment activities, as a consequence of which society and culture appear increasingly dissociated, while the process of education is separated from man's vital activity and boils down to imposition from without of a certain social function. Man's assimilation of culture is frequently of a formalistic nature and boils down to unthinking consumption of ersatz "mass culture." This approach to culture reflects the practical realities of the capitalist society.

The author stresses that the main social-class and gnoseologic reason for bourgeois distortions of the essence of Soviet culture lies in an inability or disinclination to comprehend the fundamental difference between cultural processes under conditions of socialism and capitalism. We feel that it would be a good idea to strengthen this thesis with a more detailed analysis of the evolution of bourgeois notions about cultural advance, addressing stage by stage the "elitist" approach and notions of "industrial," "postindustrial," and "mass" culture.

One of the main theses of the monograph states that in conditions of confrontation between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies, the pivotal, ideopolitical essence of culture, which reflects the interests of various social forces, comes to the forefront. Cultural-political struggle has become an important aspect and specific form of class struggle.

CPSU policy in the domain of culture is directed toward a close linkage with this country's principal social tasks, with the actual life and affairs of the working man, with improvement of its structure and forming of ideological conviction and a high degree of political knowledgeability on the part of the masses. Exposing the bankruptcy of the bourgeois myth about the "bureaucratization" of Soviet society, the monograph's author persuasively demonstrates the Communist Party's course of policy which is directed toward development of innovative political thought and sociopolitical activity on the part of the working people, with the aim of accomplishing further strengthening of socialist self-government by the Soviet people. Direct participation in the affairs of state and in government enables Soviet citizens to raise the level of political knowledgeability and to become more deeply aware of their political freedom, to learn the ability to utilize and consistently adhere to their rights and obligations, to enlarge and enrich their intellectual and spiritual world, and to strengthen its ideological foundation.

In our opinion one of the most important sections of the monograph is the one devoted to analysis of the process of internationalization of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR. In the distorted mirror of "Sovietology" this process takes on the appearance of some kind of ethnocultural assimilation." Revealing in a well-reasoned manner the bankruptcy of bourgeois methodology, the author notes that the flourishing of each of our cultures on its own ethnic and national foundation, their mutual influence and mutual enrichment is a logical twofold process of development of a unified multiethnic Soviet culture.

The author of the monograph shows the bankruptcy of "Sovietological" attacks on the method of socialist realism, the forming and development of which is a logical and legitimate historical process. Just as scientific communism has become a logical embodiment of progressive social thought, so the art of socialist realism has become a logical stage in the historical process of the artistic culture of mankind.

V. M. Tkachenko's "Critique of Bourgeois Falsifications of the Development of the Culture of the Ukrainian SSR" is a unique scholarly treatment of one of the important problems of critique of bourgeois falsifications of theory and history of cultural development of the society of mature socialism.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

UKRAINIAN HISTORIANS DISCUSS CPSU PARTY PROGRAM, STATUTES

Kiev UKRAYINSKYI ISTORYCHNYI ZHURNAL in Ukrainian No 1, Jan 86 (signed to press 10 Jan 86) pp 5-12

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Discussion of the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program and CPSU Statutes": "Historians Discuss the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program and Statutes with Proposed Amendments." Passages in slantlines published in italics in original.]

[Excerpts] V.I. YURCHUK, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--DIVISION OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE UKSSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROFESSOR. The New Edition (Draft) of the CPSU Program, a prominent document of creative Marxism-Leninism, is characterized by its wealth of scientific ideas, by its depth of general historical knowledge of all generations of communists and Soviet people, by its theoretical and political wisdom in the thorough and convincing groundwork of historic tasks and the essence of Party strategy for fundamental questions of the CPSU domestic policy and foreign policy. All this brings out a sense of pride for further growth of the theoretical and political wisdom of the Party, its Central Committee, for the historical accomplishment of the first socialist government in the world, for these qualitatively new social boundaries, within which the Party grows through the results of the persistent work of the Soviet people.

Our Institute's collective and all social scientists clearly understand the difficult, crucial, and at the same time honorable tasks before it regarding the drafting of the new edition CPSU Program and other pre-Congress documents. We are called upon to make a strong contribution in the unveiling of those new ideas which have enriched the theoretical and political thought of the CPSU recently and to make certain that every Soviet person becomes well aware of the Program's goals and the Party's tasks.

The Soviet Union Communist Party, acting in the spirit of its great responsibility before the people constantly widening and deepening its ties with the masses, exists for their needs and concerns. As stated in the Draft of the New Edition of the Program, the Party considers it its duty to constantly consult with the workers on the most important questions on domestic policy and foreign policy, and carefully consider public opinion. One of the most striking examples of this is the participation of millions of

Soviet people in partywide and nationwide discussions of the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program and other documents before the Congress.

On this occasion I would also like to express the desire for a more accurate definition of the various statutes of the Party Program.

The Preamble states: "The genius successor to Marx and Engels ideas, Vladimir Illich Lenin, under new historical conditions thoroughly evolved their teachings, provided answers for the fundamental questions of modern times, armed the labor movement with the theory of socialist revolution and reconstruction and scientific method of viewing the problems of war and peace." (Footnote 1) (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [New Edition]. Draft —K, 1985, pp 3-4) In this sentence, we would like to distinguish between Lenin's theoretical feats, and his enormous contributions to the practical aspects of the revolutionary theory, and to the establishment and practical experiment of history's first social "machinery" of a new society and the preservation of its conquests. Therefore, it would be expedient to add the words /"in practice"/ after the word "in theory."*

Part Two, section V, paragraph 3 states that social scientists' attention should be concentrated on the studies and thorough analysis of the experience of world development, the establishment of a new society in the USSR and in other socialist countries . . . (Footnote 2) (Ibid., p 59) Since social scientists address global problems in such a document as the CPSU Program, it would be desirable, in our view, to first speak of our Party's generalized historical experience. This is also very well addressed in the Draft of the new Edition of the Program: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has travelled a path unprecedented in depth and power of its influence on social development." (Footnote 3) (Ibid., p 77) Therefore, it would be appropriate in the resultant wording to add after the words "for the study of and thorough analysis" the words, /historical experience of the CPSU, development of the whole world . . . ,"/ and so on, after the text.

I. M. MELNYKOV, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF HISTORY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF THE AS UKSSR, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE AS UKSSR. In the CPSU's many-sided international activities which are carried out under the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism—that is, of international proletarianism and socialism—the central questions are the development and strengthening of the worldwide socialist system and the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the commonwealth of socialist nations. This concept found a striking endorsement in the Draft of the New Edition of the Party Program, primarily in the Marxist-Leninist in-depth analysis of the character and fundamental gist of the contemporary period, the development of the worldwide revolutionary process and the precisely determined mainline direction of the CPSU and the Soviet State domestic as well as the foreign policies. On the basis of the USSR and other socialist countries' experience, this prominent Party document demonstrates a well-rounded characteristic of a new society,

*Here and elsewhere, the participants' proposals in the discussion will be in italics. --Ed.

unveiling its historic accomplishments and the undeniable outdistancing of capitalism regarding human progress. The extra-ordinary impact of experience, accumulated over the last ten years in socialist countries, which enhanced the practical aspects of socialist development and graphically demonstrated the diversity of the world of socialism, is emphasized. With this we underscore that this experience is at the same time a testimony for the important significance of general regularity of the development of socialism. Taking advantage of this in concrete terms has been, in every socialist country, the basis for their movement forward, for their overcoming growing pains with a real contribution of sister parties in the general development process of a world socialist system.

The chapter of the New Edition of the Draft Party Program which enumerates the main goals and directives of the Party's policies, underscores the fact that the CPSU considers it its international obligation, along with other parties, to solidify the unity and increase the strength and influence of socialist solidarity. Of great importance of the present stage of development is the agreement on the economic policies of the sister countries, their general economic strategy, directed toward the quickening of socio-economic development, and the mastering of the heights of scientific-technical progress, deepening the socialist economic integration as the material basis for the solidarity among socialist countries.

The thesis of the Draft as a whole, and as a branch of international activities of the CPSU and cooperation with other socialist countries in particular, is the inherent realism in the achieved result and the emergence of new complex tasks, the resolution of which is intertwined with overcoming difficulties objectively and subjectively, and at the same time--historical optimism, the belief in justice and a way of life toward an all-around collaboration and bringing together of socialist countries. This conviction is shared by sister communist and worker parties of countries of socialist solidarity, sanctioning the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program, underlying its international meaning and seeing in it a reference point for their own theoretical and practical activities in the interest of strengthening the socialist position and peace on earth.

The Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program is a document of great theoretical and political significance. For us historians, it is a model of thoroughly scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis and generalization of historical experience, consistently a class party approach towards appraisal of phenomena of domestic and international life, of creative application of ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the light of the most complex present-day problems. This will undoubtedly provide a new impulse to the development of scientific research of actual problems of national and general history

L.P. NAHORNA, SECTOR HEAD OF PARTY HISTORY AT THE INSTITUTE OF THE PARTY OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIVISION OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DOCTOR OF HISTORY. Ninety years have passed since V. I. Lenin wrote while in prison between the lines of the journal "Scientific Review" the first draft of the program of his created

Party. At that time, when working class parties did not yet exist in Russia, there were more than a few skeptics who expressed doubt as to the necessity of the Program of the Russian Social-Democrat Party. It took Lenin's political insight to understand the great importance of a program "for unifying and coherent activities of a political party." (Footnote 4) (V.I. Lenin: "Draft of Our Party's Program--Complete Works," Vol. 4, p 205) And it took the genius of Lenin to put into the draft of the First Program of Russian Marxists the idea of independent treatment and creative evolution of Marx's theories, an idea which, according to Lenin's words, "placed a cornerstone for this science, which socialists /should/ move further in all directions, if they do not want to distance themselves from real life." (Footnote 5) (Ibid., p 176)

The fact that the steadfast faith of Lenin's purpose became the way of life for the CPSU is convincing testimony to the Draft of the New Edition of the Third Program of our Party brought out today for national discussion. The future of the founding theoretical purpose is intrinsically combined with truly innovative research, with the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory based on the concept of new processes and phenomena of societal existence. This fully pertains to the characteristics of historical gains and victories of socialism, its communist perspectives, as well as the analysis of complex and conflicting processes occurring in the present day world.

The section of the Draft which is devoted to the analysis of the founding trend of world development, is especially impressive in not only reflecting the stability of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course, but also the extent of our Party's approach to international affairs, its capacity to opportunely calculate historical upheavals and turning points, and to appraise realistically and without bias the complex factors of modern development. Political leaders, mass media, and plain people from many countries have noted the scientific quality and realism of the CPSU's policies.

The egregious and intolerable conflict, with which humanity crossed the threshold of the twentieth century, lies in the fact that the creative results of man's brain and hands are turned against man by the class egoism of the bourgeoisie. It is noted in the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program that "one of the main questions of the present day socio-political struggle has become: To what purpose will we reap the fruits of the scientific-technical revolution?" (Footnote 6) (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (new Edition). The Draft, p 21) In our view, it would be more precise to state here /"of the political and ideological struggle."/ In the section where it speaks of new types of international relations which are formed by socialist states, (Footnote 7) (Ibid., p 13) it would be better to say /"which formed/ among socialist states." We would like to make one other thing more precise. In the chapter entitled "CPSU in World Communist and Labor Movement," pertaining to the Party's defense of revolutionary ideals and Marxist-Leninist principles of world communist movement, (Footnote 7A) (Ibid., p 76) it would be appropriate to add /"and sectarianism"/ after the words "dogmatism and revisionism."

All progressive people perceive the Third Program of the CPSU in its new edition as a program of struggle for peace, democracy, social progress, and a better future for mankind.

I.S. KHMIL, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT HISTORIOGRAPHY AND PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE AT THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, DOCTOR OF HISTORY, PROFESSOR. The whole train of thought in the Draft documents with which our Party goes to greet its Twenty-Fifth Congress is centered primarily around questions of presentday and future development of our country and the Party's role in it. In addition, the content of these documents has a great international significance. They are perceived as a manifesto of all contemporary progressive forces which struggle for peace and social progress.

While we warmly praise these pre-Congress documents of our own Party, we would at the same time offer a few reflections.

As the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program notes, "SOCIALISM, WHICH AT FIRST BECAME A REALITY IN OUR COUNTRY, BECAME A NATIONWIDE SYSTEM. . . . Millions of people follow the path of creating a communist civilization, based on examples of demonstrable support of its indisputable victory in a whole group of countries." (Footnote 8) (Ibid., p 12) The document stresses also the great importance of experience which socialist countries accumulated in the past, from which evolved new complex problems in each stage in their development, whose resolution rests on overcoming the conflicts of growth and hardships which may arise.

In our view, these just and proper statutes could be somewhat expanded, seeing that socialism in its nature is the result of any kind of injustice in human relations and between nations and states. That is why socialist countries, during their development, rely upon their own means and resources, taking advantage of equal and mutually beneficial collaboration among themselves, as well as with all other nations. /Social development through socialism acquires a character of self-development, the interaction of internal strengths and factors of social order, and becomes in the full sense of the word innately historical.

This is one of the principal differences between socialist and capitalist countries. As we know, capitalistic development of Western countries went hand-in-hand with their colonial conquests. The despoiling and exploitation of overseas countries became a substantial source of wealth, accounting for the West's rapid growth and the expanding imperialism. Although historically the colonial system created by them collapsed, imperialism exploitation of the liberated countries still continues to neocolonialistic ways, nourishing the bourgeois "civilization." /At this time, its apologists are trying to attach to capitalism some semblance of a potentially viable system, at the same time speculating on conflicts and hardships which confront socialist countries, striving to cast a shadow on socialism as the alternative to capitalism in social development.

V.K. VASYLENKO, SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE , INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE--DIVISION OF THE MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CANDIDATE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES. Among the strategic tasks and directions of the work of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program devotes a good amount of space to the problems of enriching and expanding the spiritual life of the Soviet people and strengthening the ideological and educational work. The party focuses its attention on the further strengthening of the awareness of the Soviet people's socialist ideology, on the complete consolidation of moral principles of socialism, on the union of the widest mass of people towards the achievements of science, the value of culture, the formulation of a well-rounded, socially active person, who would combine in oneself spiritual wealth, moral purity, and physical perfection. The Draft notes that what is important in ideological work is the education of the workers in a spirit of high ideals and devotion to communism.

The documents under discussion stress scientifically proven concrete tasks in such areas of ideological-educational work as the formulation of a scientific ethics, patriotic, international, and atheistic education, and struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Our Party, steadfastly guiding itself by Marxist-Leninist teaching statutes, points out that the education of a person is inseparable from his participation in creative labor for the good of the people, in public life and in solving problems of socio-economic and cultural construction. Each line of the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program gives direction to the workers of our country towards a further development of initiative and creativity and underscores the concept of raising the role of the human factor in the successful achievement of Party goals. The whole text of the Draft gives testimony to the fact that: only through a well planned economic strategy, a strong social policy, and purposeful ideological-educational work--taken as a whole--can the human factor be activated. Primary importance is given to the combination of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic activities.

In connection with this, I would like to add to the editorial precision of the various statutes of the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program.

In Chapter 5, part two, where it lists the tasks of ideological-educational work, especially worker education, I would include the importance of the formulation of an economic culture, an economic mentality among the workers.

In part four, where it concerns the avant-garde role of Communists, (Footnote 9) (Ibid., p 80) I would add that "Every Communist is obligated to /constantly increase his ideological-theoretical level/, to be an example in work and behavior in social as well as personal life."

Yu. O. KURNOSOV, DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL HISTORY SECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, DOCTOR OF HISTORY. The New Edition of the CPSU Program (Draft) has an enormous significance not only for our Party and

sister communist and worker parties, but for all progressive forces in this planet. However, as stated in this important document, the CPSU is an ingredient constituent of the international communist movement--the most influential political force of the present time.

While I highly regard and warmly praise the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program, I would like to also bring to attention its periodization of socialist construction. The Draft refers to important developmental stages of our country, such as the construction of a socialist society on the whole, as well as to the complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR, and to the entry of the country into the stage of developed socialism.

In connection with this, would it not be appropriate to insert into the final version of the Party Program the characteristics of these period in time? On the one hand, this would provide the opportunity to eliminate the lack of coordination which exists in historical literature, and on the other hand, help social scientists make a thorough and realistic analysis of the regularity of the formulation of the communist structure.

In our view, it would also be apt to somewhat expand in the Program the important statute concerning the formulation of a socially uniform society, (Footnote 10) (Ibid., p 45) which would give scientists clear reference points in researching this real problem.

V.F. SHEVCHENKO, DIRECTOR OF THE PARTY CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE--A DIVISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM, DOCTOR OF HISTORY, PROFESSOR. The Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program convincingly demonstrates the historic mission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the thoroughly grounded factor which bring out the continuing regular growth of the leading role of the Party of the working class and all working people, when responsible tasks in internal development and in the international arena were posed before the country.

Noting the inevitable significance and the thorough and well-founded groundwork of the New Draft of the Party Program, its list of statutes can be expanded. Especially in Part Four of the Draft, it would be expedient to reflect the international character of the CPSU, which includes in its ranks representatives of the more than 100 nations and the populace of our country. In connection with this, the appropriate statute of the second paragraph could be formulated as: "The Party is the inspirer and organizer of the historic creation of the masses, the leading and directing force of our society, (Footnote 11) (Ibid., p 77) /international in its ideology, politics, structure and construction."/ The Statute regarding the role of the initial party organizations can be amended to show that they were the foundation of the Party. We should also underscore here the necessity to increase the activities and responsibilities of local, that is, Republics, territories, oblasts, districts, cities and regions, Party organizations in the realization of the general line and directive of the Party. The statute regarding the significance of the collective leadership should, in our view, read as follows: "All of the Party's works will be based on the well-tried PRINCIPLE

OF COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, (Footnote 12) (Ibid., p 80) which is /the indispensable agreement on the normal activities of Party organizations, the development of activity and independent action of communists will hopefully be a guarantee against a display of subjectivism, individual cultism, and a breach of Leninist principles and norms of Party life./

While we make note of the importance of strengthening Party ranks, it would be appropriate to underline the necessity of evaluating along with political and activity qualifications, the moral quality of those entering the Party ranks.

Yu. V. SYVOLUB, SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY OF THE SECTOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OF THE SCIENTIFIC-ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE AS UkSSR, CANDIDATE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES. The New Edition of the Soviet Union Communist Party Program (Draft) is a document of great theoretical, political and practical significance. This is especially evident in Chapter II, Part two of this document, dealing with the well-grounded, innovative formulation of basic goals of the socialist struggle as a powerful way of elevating the creative activities of the workers. As a result, it is completely justified in concentrating attention on its economic aspects. As we know, this necessarily means the organic union of economic, social and educational functions. It is also worth underlining in the Party Program the concretization of the means and subjects of bettering the organization of relations between worker rivalry and friendly mutual aid. In our view, strengthening the influence of the socialist struggle on the improvement of the economic machinery should also be pointed out as one of the main goals of the struggle, as is already indicated in numerous Party documents. Consequently, we propose that the paragraph be included in the CPSU Program as follows: "The subject of constant Party attention is the development of the SOCIALIST STRUGGLE. This is a very important sphere in unfolding the creative works of the workers, /a mighty means of directing it in its achievement of real economic, social and educational goals of a thorough improvement of socialist society;/ one of the basic ways of strengthening oneself and one's public recognition. Relying on Leninist principles of /Party committees, trade unions, soviet and komsomol organs, economic leadership, and worker collectives,/ it is necessary to improve the organization and raise the activeness of the struggle, uproot red tape and the trite, expand primary education, pull up the stragglers to a level of front-runners, develop the spirit of initiative, /worker competition,/ friendly mutual cooperation and aid, /actively taking advantage and improving all the means of moral and material stimulation./ Of great significance is the complete support for initiative and creative works of the masses, directed toward the hastening scientific-technical progress, growth of productivity, careful utilization of resources, raising the effectiveness of production and quality of goods, cutting their costs, /towards the improvement of the economic machinery, especially towards the development and achievement of stringent plans,/ the guarantee of accurate work rhythm and timely accomplishment of contractual responsibilities, the achievement of the best eventual national economic results." (Footnote 13) (Ibid., pp 38-39)

V.I. ONOPRIENKO, SENATOR SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF THE UkSSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. The New Edition of the

CPSU Program (Draft) concisely addresses an accurate characteristic of strategic directives for the work of the Party, the Soviet Union, the whole nation in the present-day, exceptionally crucial period of history, which explains its critical character. It is worth noting that the document's capable, critical, and constructive spirit, has lately been characteristic of Party decisions. The Draft has an inherent, realistic approach in evaluating the achievement and in the formulation of concrete prognoses for the achievement of a new qualitative status of Soviet society. The document combines the forward movement of the founding theoretical and political principles of Party work with the innovative search for effective solutions of key problems for the improvement of socialism. The program's significance lies in the Party's elaboration of the concept of hastening the socio-economic development of the country which envisages the attainment of a new technical reconstruction of the nation's economy, its transformation into an intensive path of development and elevation of the Soviet economic structure to a higher level of organization and effectiveness. The resolution of these cardinal tasks is impossible without the full mobilization of worker and political activism of all workers in a socialist society based on a perfected Soviet democracy, steady progress in the social and spiritual spheres and single-minded ideological-educational work.

A significant section of the Draft is devoted to problems of science and scientific-technical progress (NTP). The Draft consistently carries through a tendency for long-term solutions of NTP management problems in the context of guaranteeing a dynamism of the total national economy, increasing its receptivity to innovation and orienting it toward eventual economic results. The problem of carrying forward scientific achievements into practice and production becomes not only the most important economic, but also the primary social and political tasks of society. It is most important that along with the transition from a large scale economic experiment to the creation of a total economic system and management, we achieve a critical turning point in the world view of all participants who will put into practice the scientific achievements. This also pertains to the incorporation of historical research findings into the social experience.

Taking into account the new concepts of scientific-technical progress recently formulated in Party decisions, we propose a subdivision of Chapter II in Part Two of the Draft of the New Edition of the CPSU Program "Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress--Main Lever--for Raising the Effectiveness of Production" (Footnote 14) (Ibid., pp 28-30), be headed with these words: /"Social development is not only the result of scientific-technical progress but is also the most important factor which determines the context and form of its flow."/

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RELIGION

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIATE CHURCH PROSCRIPTION MARKED

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[Text] Lvov, May 19 TASS--Festivities on the occasion of the 40th Lvov Church Assembly, which cancelled the 1596 Brest Church Union, have been going on here since last Saturday. Prominent hierarchs, clergymen, theologists and laymen from many dioceses and representatives of fraternal orthodox churches of Alexandria, Antioch, Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Armenia arrived in Lvov.

A message of greetings from Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia notes, inter alia: "Marking 40 years of the Lvov Assembly, we...state that the 1946 Assembly became a manifestation of the age-old aspiration of God's people in eastern Galicia and a reaction to the non-church character of the 1596 union, which had naturally died away with the end of support for it by extra-church means. The names of many followers of the sacred orthodox rite, who dedicatedly worked to bring nearer the restoration of our unity, will live for ever in our thankful memory."

The closing part of the message is devoted to the problem of safeguarding peace. It stresses specifically the support of the peace initiatives of the Soviet leadership by believers, by all the Soviet people.

Exarch Filaret of the Ukraine, Metropolitan Mikodim of Lvov and Ternopol and other speakers noted that the cancellation of the union of 1946 had been a natural phenomenon. Forcibly imposed by foreigners in 1596 in south western Russia, annexed from the Moscow diocese, the Brest union could not lead to the blending of the Orthodox and Catholic churches. Many believers and representatives of fraternal dioceses, led by Archbishop Nikifor of Kiev and Pechera, strongly rejected the union immediately after its imposition. Hetman Bogdan Khmelnytsky, the national hero of the Ukraine, was opposed in principle to it.

Historical documents show that the struggle of the Orthodox Christian population of the Ukraine and Belorussia against the union lasted over three centuries. By the end of the 19th century, the union was no longer effective in parts of the Russia state because there was no support for it in Belorussia or in the Volyn and Podol provinces. By the beginning of the first world war it only survived in the western Ukraine. That was also the case at the outbreak of the second world war, and the Nazi invaders, who occupied traditionally Russian lands, made use of it.

The rout of fascism in 1945 dealt a crushing blow to all the reactionary forces, including those leaders of the Uniate Church who had smeared themselves by collaboration with the Nazis. Metropolitan Andrey Sheptitsky, leader of the Uniate Church, was an especially odious figure. The mass of the Uniates gave an enthusiastic welcome to the liberating troops because during the war they had remained loyal to the homeland. The patriotic mood of the believers made it possible to abolish the Brest union at the 1946 Lvov Assembly.

Church authors point out that it was a truly canonical deed of the church assembly, which had been prepared by an action group led by Protopresbyter Gavriil Kostelnik (1886-1948), doctor of theology, and the assembly was attended by 216 clergymen and 19 laymen from the Lvov, Ternopol, Stanislav and Drogobych regions.

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CSO: 1812/126

CULTURE

MOSCOW'S CULTURAL CHIEF CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Unsigned article: "The Party Committee and Institutions of Culture "]

[Text] At the meeting of the bureau of the Moscow City Party Council the main and urgent topic of discussion was the question of the work of the Communist directors of the Main Administration of Culture of the Moscow gorispolkom.

The discussion centered around improving the style of all the administration's officials, as well as the selection, placement and training of personnel in the capital's institutions of culture. The staff employees of the central board have taken only the initial steps towards reorganization in the spirit of the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The discussion paid particular attention to unsolved problems, omissions and shortcomings. The bureau of the Moscow City Council of the CPSU pointed a critical finger at the chief of the Main Administration of Culture of the Moscow gorispolkom, V. Shadrin, and his first deputy, V. Selesnev, for their slowness in reorganizing the style of the staff's activities.

The administration's work forms and methods are old and inflexible, and its impractical style does not meet the requirements of modern life. The staff employees still cling to formal and bureaucratic methods of management: a bureaucratic administrative style, red tape and the accumulation of a multitude of documents and material instead of vital ties with the institutions of culture and creative artists.

One of the significant flaws of such a style is the permissive evaluation of results, complaisance and an uncritical approach to cultural activities. Consequently, with every passing year significant shortcomings in the activity of the staff of the administration and institutions of culture are acknowledged but are not eradicated. The employees of the central board are kept busy with secondary affairs, are forfeiting their ties with the creative collectives, rarely visit them and give little assistance in solving important problems. A purposeful system for training personnel has not been developed, and there is no differentiated approach to them. Performances are often reviewed hurriedly and incorrectly.

Very few institutions of culture in the capital are headed by active, energetic directors. It is still common practice for incompetent people to be transferred from one management position to the next around the traditional career track. There are few young people among the directors, most of them are of retirement age. There is a great amount of unjustified shuffling of personnel. For example, in the past five years 40 percent of theater directors and half of the directors of cultural and instructional institutions in Moscow have been replaced.

Serious shortcomings have been noted in the work style of the committees of the central board. These are a penchant for long meetings, cumbersome decisions without constructive proposals and with half measures and a lack of strict control over them. Muscovites are justifiably criticizing both the repertoires of theaters and specific organizations and the work of several cultural and instructional institutions and children's music schools.

During the meeting there was severe criticism of the Party organization of the administration of culture of the Moscow gorispolkom, which is displaying leniency and tolerance of shortcomings in the activity of both the staff of the central board and its directors. The Party bureau rarely includes in its agenda reports from Communist directors concerning work with personnel and improvement of style. Appointment to this or that position is not submitted to the Party bureau for approval, and its role is degraded. The bureau of the Moscow City Council of the CPSU has also noted that the executive committee of the Moscow Council has weakened its control over the activity of the Main Administration of Culture.

It was recommended that the Communists and the entire staff of the administration of culture improve their approach to personnel, create a reliable reserve of them, actively promote young people and appoint as directors those people with practical experience and a knowledge of the specifics of culture. For this purpose it is necessary to be guided more by public opinion and ensure greater openness and genuine collective leadership.

12793

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CULTURE

MOSCOW METRO CONSTRUCTION DAMAGES LENIN LIBRARY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by Olga Chaykovskaya: "Displacement"; section in all capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Not so long ago subway construction planners related what difficulties they had had to ensure that the construction of the Borovitskaya Station of the Moscow Metro in immediate proximity to the old and new buildings of the USSR Library imeni Lenin would not damage those buildings.

As a matter of fact, things did not happen quite that way. This story must be told above all in the name of truth. Society should learn serious lessons from the mistakes permitted during the construction of the Borovitskaya Station. Lessons in management. Lessons about democratic behavior. Lessons about informing the public.

Early one morning, architect Nadezhda Georgiyevna Osmerkina was walking down the street when she suddenly stopped, unable to believe her eyes. Workmen were busy with something near the stone portals; wrapping a steel cable around one of the pylons, they attached it to a truck and brought the pylon crashing to the ground. Like a hawk (as those who know her will testify!) Nadezhda Georgiyevna pounced on the people standing around watching all this. "Pulling down the gates of the Bazhenovskiy Fence! Who gave you permission?"

"The equipment can't get through," was the calm reply.

The equipment did get into the courtyard of the Lenin Library. Gigantic self-propelled cranes and monstrous trucks rumbled forward, moving heavily through the narrow passages and colliding with corners and walls. One can well imagine the despair of Nadezhda Georgiyevna: the Pashkov House!

It has stood on tall Vagankov Hill for two hundred years, and has seen many things in its time (in 1812 it burned, flames leaped from its windows and on the roof its cupola burned like a torch). It is very beautiful!

And now it is surrounded by the roar of the Borovitskaya Metro Station construction site. Construction began right on the grounds of the Lenin Library. Shafts were sunk into Vagankov Hill, partly in order to pump out ground water (I saw these wells, which were located right in the courtyard of the Pashkov House; pumps raised the water to the surface through pipes). Inside the hill a sloping escalator tunnel was dug. Of course, explosives were used when excavating this tunnel through the hard subsoil.

At a distance of three meters -- three meters! -- from the wall of the Pashkov House they began to drive in thick pipelike pilings and dig a gigantic pit.

The ground shook from the explosions and impacts. A column of dust hung over the construction site (which is next door to the book repository, which requires surgical cleanliness!). The library buildings, old and new, shook from top to bottom; plaster crumbled, window panes flew out and cracks appeared in places. Over the cracks were affixed "signals" (plaster plates or sheets of paper which are fastened across cracks and only remain intact if the crack does not grow larger); one after another these "signals" burst. The hill loudly and on more than one occasion let it be known that something was not right and that the danger was great.

Historical preservation organs, art historians and the public protested; LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA printed a letter signed by dozens of cultural figures (after which the pit was moved away from the Pashkov House to a distance of seven meters, and that was all).

Specialists from many research institutes, engineers, geologists and experts on foundations, soils and design sounded the alarm. Work had been begun without the necessary geological studies, they said. The construction methods themselves -- the fact that sand was being pumped up with the ground water, that the escalator tunnel was being constructed through freezing of the subsoil, which would subsequently have to be thawed out, and that the huge pipelike pilings were being driven in right beside the Pashkov House -- all these would inevitably lead to displacement of the underlying soil. The library buildings could not withstand the explosions and impacts. The work should not, they repeated, should not be done in this manner. Today, what with the level of modern engineering, work in cities containing a large number of historical and cultural monuments is not done in this way; today before construction begins the subsoil under nearby historic buildings is reinforced (by any means possible, whether a silicate solution or rootlike pilings) and only afterwards -- afterwards! -- may work begin. This is prescribed by our Law On the Preservation of Monuments. And therefore, according to the public, the construction should be halted and the requisite protective measures be taken.

What happened to these voices, why did they fall on deaf ears? And what must be the feelings of the people who realized the danger, warned about it and then saw that these warnings went unheeded?

And the former administration of the Moscow City Soviet and all those who had a right to stop Metrostroy [Moscow Subway Construction Administration] and force it to take the necessary steps? One would think that they decided that there must be some way to get around the issue. Why should the work slow down to a crawl? And then suddenly stop altogether? A gigantic "maybe" hung over this construction job.

First came the cracks, and then the old printing office began to fall apart. The book restoration division located there was hurriedly moved and the building itself encased in a steel framework; work continued. As before the building shook from the blasts and window panes continued to fly out. As before reports, expert opinions and warnings also flew (all in vain). And then...

I do not know how to describe it... What it is, is that the book repository, a gigantic building half a block in length, cracked. I had no idea that such a huge object could crack from top to bottom, through all 19 stories. On any floor the story is the same: roughly one-third of the way from the end -- supposedly the spot where the escalator tunnel lies underground -- there is a broad crack and the beams are crushed, as if someone had gnawed on them. The floor is covered with dust, chunks of plaster (it is being carried out in buckets) and broken glass; all along the facade the expensive stained glass windows specially made for the Lenin Library are falling out. On all floors dangerous spots are boarded off so that library employees will not hit their heads; wire mesh has been placed over the sidewalks along the entire length of the building in order to protect pedestrians.

At this point -- finally! -- an expert commission was set up, whose job it was to take immediate measures to save the building and decide the fate of the Pashkov House. Leading engineers convened; their chairman was Yu. A. Dykhovichnyy, deputy director of Moscow's Main Architectural Planning Administration. The commission's conclusion was as follows: first, assurances were given that in the project Metrostroy's State Institute for Planning and Design had "used methods designed to reduced settling of the surface," and then doubts: "settling of the building could be kept to a minimum" if the subsoil under the book repository were reinforced, but this would take time (6-8 months); during this time period the settling could stop, especially since the tunnel excavation work was already moving away from the building. On the other hand, the commission frankly admitted that it was difficult to predict the extent of settling. Consequently a plan for reinforcing the subsoil should be drawn up (i.e. the extent and cost of the job defined). But for what purpose? "For the purpose of making a final decision on the necessity of carrying out this plan." Now that was skillful sidestepping of the issue! This meant that a solution to the problem did not depend on the degree of danger which threatens the building, but rather on the extent and cost of the job!

So far the commission has only talked about the book repository, but what about the Pashkov House itself? It was not mentioned at all, except for a general sentence to the effect that "the other library buildings (with the exception of the printing office building, which has been reinforced with a

steel framework) at the present time show isolated insignificant cracks which present no danger."

When did the north wing of the Pashkov House begin to disintegrate? As they would have us believe, not until immediately after the expert commission departed. In any event, when I arrived there three months later the deep cracks in the wing already extended all the way across the ceiling and down the walls. As a matter of fact the cracks appeared in 1982, when the pit had not yet been dug, merely as a result of pilings being driven in.

The steel-encased printing office building, the split book repository, the slipping wing of the Pashkov House itself, the shelf posts sticking out of the ceiling in its central section; the cracks, pits and settling in various parts of the grounds: all these are not separate problems, they are symptoms of one larger problem. Precisely that which experts warned of has occurred: the soil of the hill has been displaced.

I found Yu. A. Dykhovichnyi (this was in mid-May of last year) in a state of complete optimism, without a trace of the uncertainty and vagueness which characterized the findings of the commission headed by him six months previously. Complete confidence. Well, first of all: the most suitable and convenient location had been selected for the subway station. True, Metrostroy had violated construction regulations, but not so as to create a danger; the "preservation people" were always getting alarmed, always predicting disaster. So there were cracks, what did that matter? A steel framework would be built inside the book repository, and this would be done as soon as possible, as a psychological measure: after all, a library is a female collective and it was necessary to reassure the women. Settling of the buildings had stopped. The printing office building would be torn down, that had already been decided. And as for the pumping out of ground water, there was no cause for alarm: nature is self-regulating and therefore would reestablish the natural balance by its own means.

"It has been determined that in connection with the continuing settling of Building "D" (the book repository) there has been observed intensive destruction of glass in window spaces, indicating the development of unequal settling of the foundation. Hill creep has occurred in the area around the pit, and a portion of the Pashkov House building has separated...": this was the conclusion reached by the USSR Gosstroy's Research Institute for Foundations and Underground Structures.

"Despite repeated requests by preservation organs, the necessary steps have not been taken; this has led to a situation of serious danger for this highly valuable ensemble, the Pashkov House and a number of other library structures." This was the opinion of the Moscow Administration for State Supervision of Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments. The settling has not only not stopped, the soil has also settled under Building "A", in which the library's main research halls are located.

And what about the subway planners? They were untroubled: "Work to construct the Borovitskaya Station and the facilities attached to it are being carried

out in accordance with plan and in compliance with construction standards and regulations. Subway construction workers have developed and are implementing measures to reduce the effect of tunneling... supervision has been initiated." It is strange that in their reply they cited the work of the "expert commission" -- a case of the blind leading the blind. Amazing -- it works! There begins to arise a hollow semblance of normalcy (due in part to the fact that the very real cracks have now been plastered over with cement!).

But all these people -- both those who proposed, developed and defended the idea of squeezing a huge construction into the courtyard of the national library and those who sanctioned it, who carried it out, who had warning of a disaster yet did not nothing, who could have intervened and did not -- all these people are probably no more stupid than you and I, and most likely know the facts of the case somewhat better; with all their experience the danger which threatened and the trouble which resulted could not have come as a surprise.

EVIDENTLY THERE OCCURRED A DISPLACEMENT NOT ONLY OF THE SOIL BENEATH VAGANKOV HILL, BUT ALSO OTHER SHIFTS: IN THE STRATA OF THE CONSCIENCE, SO TO SPEAK. AND THE FIGHT AGAINST THIS SORT OF SHIFT IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE RESTRUCTURING UNDERWAY IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY.

A lack of conscience, skillful subterfuges, tricks and crafty silences. Cunning, and what cunning! Such as in the 1980 Moscow City Soviet decision to begin construction; this document gives the Moscow Metro temporary usage rights to a section of land "belonging to two buildings" -- 14 Marx-Engels Street and 3 Kalinin Prospect. Simply "belonging to two buildings" -- and not a word about the fact that the national library is also located on this land, as if the library did not even exist! Copies of this decision were distributed to a large number of departments, but not to the USSR Ministry of Culture, which has jurisdiction over the library, nor to historical preservation organs, just as there was no mention of the library in the document. The library itself was also not informed of what was to happen.

Last summer construction workers were ordered to reinforce the soil under Building "D", under one section of the Pashkov House and under Building "A" (the reading rooms), and the Ministry of Transport Construction was told to take protective measures when tunnelling and digging deep pits in the vicinity of existing buildings. Later there were other orders providing for not only the repair and restoration of Lenin Library buildings and renovation of all their equipment to modern standards, but also the construction of huge library buildings and a whole new ensemble of buildings. Splendid, but all this is slated for the future. What about the "near future"? On 30 August severe impacts shook Building "A". Library employees and users rushed to the windows. Right under the windows a piledriver was striking the ground -- and Building "A" responded with cracks the very same day. One-and-a-half months after orders from above! Again without protective measures! Having made an invalid out of the book repository, they were starting in on the reading rooms

(the work was halted by A. A. Klimenko, inspector from the USSR Ministry of Culture Department for Historical Preservation, who immediately ran out to the construction site).

What can be said? The library has been dealt a devastating blow. Not only have its buildings been twisted out of shape, its production mechanism has also been interfered with. This is not just due to the fact that the book and manuscript restoration division, evicted from the publishing building, has long since virtually ceased to function, or that soon it will become necessary to move the microfilm division out of the north wing. There has arisen the danger that the book repository (containing 22 million books), unique and unparalleled in the world, will have to be closed. Library employees, instead of protecting, arranging and studying its treasures, are preparing to pack up, box and move all these millions of books. Hundreds of thousands of researchers will not be able to work at full capacity (and there are scientists and entire institutes which simply cannot function without the Lenin Library). Who is calculating the extent of these spiritual losses? Who will reckon the damage done to our culture and to our scientific and technical progress? (Not to mention the tremendous expenditures needed to repair the buildings, reinforce the foundations, etc.)

After permitting an error, and a serious one at that -- a secretive and narrow bureaucratic decision regarding the fate of our national library and a great artistic monument -- the administrators of the Moscow Gorispolkom (and Metrostroy) have had numerous opportunities to rectify it, and have passed them all up. They have in an illegal manner failed to give attention to the legitimate demands of preservation organs. Can it be that no one bears responsibility for this?, I am asked by library employees. Can it be that in this case, as frequently occurs, the responsibility is so diffused that it cannot be traced to its source? They are right: we need a strict and precise public investigation.

The Borovitskaya Station has been completed. But alarm is growing. Library workers are continuing to discover new cracks (this means that the underground processes are still in progress, with unpredictable consequences). Metrostroy, which under law is responsible for doing the repair work, has as yet given no indication that it intends to begin such work. And if it did show an intention of beginning the job, where would we store millions of books? The building designated for their temporary storage has been taken away from the Lenin Library.

Our country's unique library, a priceless artistic monument, is stuck in a quagmire of indifference and irresponsibility. The reckoning for those who are guilty of negligence toward our nation's sacred places should, as was stated at the party congress, be very severe indeed.

12825

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9 July 1986

CULTURE

'CONFORMITY' OF SOVIET CULTURE DISCUSSED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Valentin Zapevalov: "Remarks of Prominent Cultural Figures, A Report From the Press Center at the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] It's strangely quiet in the rooms which just a short time ago were filled to overflowing at the press center on Zubovskiy Boulevard. Journalists, full of impressions and discoveries, have left for all corners of the earth.

There were many meetings at the press center. Every day, congress delegates, prominent Soviet politicians, scientists, economists, military experts and foreign guests appeared before the journalists.

I would like to speak in more detail about the press conference with prominent Soviet cultural figures who are delegates to the party forum. Among those participating were G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board, A.B. Chakovskiy, editor-in-chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; S.P. Tkachev, secretary of the Artists' Union Board, A.P. Petrov, composer; and A.I. Stepanova and M.A. Ulyanov, state artists of the USSR. L.M. Zamyatin, department head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee conducted the meeting.

In his introductory remarks, G.M. Markov said that a large group of writers had participated in the congress. This did not happen by chance; in our country, literature is a powerful force; the work of the writer is both appreciable and respected.

Great tasks lie before literature. It is clear that the problem of acceleration in all areas of our life will be discussed in the creative work in both the writer's medium and in other artistic realms. I think we will answer the party by intensifying our work. We have the strengths and opportunities to do this. A feature of Soviet literature is its close connection to the people.

G.M. Markov spoke about the diversity in Soviet literature; Soviet writers write in 78 languages of the peoples and nationalities of the USSR. In the country, there are 86 monthly publications with a circulation of 12.5 million copies.

He reported that the 8th USSR Writers Congress will be a major event not only in cultural life, but in the life of the country as a whole. It may be said that the ideas of the CPSU Congress will become the foremost concepts for writers in the development of the writer's art.

Then there was an avalanche of questions that were quite various, acute, and at times, even provocational; they were asked in the hope of reviving the worn-out stereotypes about the "conformity" of Soviet culture and the obstacles to creative freedom. There were also openly naive statements which are indicative of the poor knowledge about our life in the West. In answer to one such question, M.A. Ulyanov said that we live in a very crowded world. Due to this fact, the mutual relationship between countries depends on how well we know each other. On a trip abroad, we were convinced that while little is known about us, the attitude toward us is prejudiced. Not long ago, I saw the loathsome American film "Rambo-II". It's impossible to think up a worse hounding of the Soviet people. I saw it in the FRG, in Mannheim. A young girl sat beside me and she raged at me and my people. It is a dishonorable performance. We have no such films. We can disagree with the leadership of their country, but we don't slander the American people. In order to understand each other, we must know each other better. Theater, film and literature can help in this.

In an attempt to cast doubts on the creative freedom in the Soviet Union, the correspondent from the English newspaper, OBSERVER raised the question: "will the search for new artists and writers be encouraged?"

A.I. Stepanova answered that the party respects talented people and thinks they need to be cherished. Every gifted person will receive attention.

We don't impose conditions on artists, writers and musicians; the party feels that we ourselves must examine our own undertaking and determine the direction and manner in which to work. A.P. Petrov answered that this is yet another confirmation of the creative freedom in the USSR.

Seeing yet another far-fetched stereotype about Soviet culture break down, the UPI correspondent decided to speculate on the names of Yu. Lyubimov and A. Tarkovskiy as to the reaction in the USSR to the loss of these artists.

M.A. Ulyanov answered: "Lyubimov was a very good actor at the Theater imeni Vakhtangov. Later on, he staged his celebrated play, "The Good Woman of Szechuan," and the government commissioned him as director of the theater where he put together an interesting collective. Then Lyubimov started to put on plays abroad. All of us, including the actors at the Tanganka Theater consider the fact that he stayed there his personal tragedy. No one drove Lyubimov out and he wasn't forbidden to stage plays. But he had lost somewhat his sense of reality and tried to dictate his conditions to the country. Such a thing never has and never will happen in any state. I say all this in the name of the actors who knew him well. His son thinks this way. Lyubimov himself feels the situation keenly. But life goes on. The loss of an artist like Lyubimov is grievous, but not fatal to our art.

This also applies to A. Tarkovskiy. There is no other country in the world that would give him the right to make one and the same film three times, but here we allowed it. He was invited to make a screen version of "The Idiot" by F. Dostoyevskiy, something every director dreams about, but he preferred to go to Italy to stage "Nostalgia." These are their personal decisions and tragedies and not in any way the evil intention of the country.

The correspondent for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (U.S.) asked why the enthusiasm for videocassettes was discussed at the congress.

The answer was convincing; we not only don't oppose video technology and videocassettes, we intend to expand their production. This is also stated in the new five-year plan for the economic development of the country. Specialized stores are even opening in the Arbat, in particular, where it is possible to buy or rent a film or concert of interest. When we talk about Western videocassettes, we are criticizing their content. We absolutely reject the propaganda of murder, blood-thirstiness, sex and pronography; for us, amorality is unsuitable. At the same time, we intend to purchase in the U.S., for example, the best works of art and popularize them; we also intend to distribute our classics in the West. Cooperation on the production of such videocassettes is now being set up in Japan.

A journalist from the newspaper DEUTSCHE VOLKZEITUNG (FRG) mentioned the problems in Soviet painting where, in her view, there is too much nostalgia for the past.

S.P. Tkachev said that the traditions in Soviet fine arts come from the depths of the centuries. We remember our history and naturally, this is reflected on the artists' canvasses. But for us, the principal theme is socialist realism in all its diversity, the work and the life of the Soviet people.

The press conference continued for two hours. I repeat, there were many questions. Not one of them went unanswered.

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CULTURE

PLAN QUOTAS FOR THEMES STIFLE CREATIVITY OF PLAYWRIGHTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Iosif Kheyfits, Hero of Socialist Labor, People's Artist of the USSR: "Unrealized Potential "]

[Text] When recent Party decisions and the wording for the new draft of the CPSU Program talk about plans for the economic and social development of the country, in direct connection with this they declare as an end goal the thesis of personal harmony and of man breaking away from antiquated views, standards and habits and perceiving anew his role in the development of society. The role of art in the teaching of such personal harmony is incontestable.

However, in order to successfully fulfill this lofty goal, we, the artists, who strive to shape others, are obliged at the same time to also reshape ourselves, to also shed our stagnant impressions, standards and aims and improve the organization of labor. The time in which we live, a time of new rhythms and brave initiative, cannot tolerate sluggishness and inflexibility.

I recall that during my youth the famous "Counter" of Ermler and Yutkevich was filmed at "Lenfilm." The movement for the "counter plan" was at the very forefront of the conflict between the old and new attitudes of man toward his labor in socialist society.

This picture was impossible to make under the regulations and standards in effect in the film industry at that time. Life persistently demanded a completely different approach and new thinking from everyone, from the top down. A miracle occurred. This marvelous film was finished in four-and-a-half months. And the amazing thing was that on the set both in front and behind the camera the same anger boiled, anger over "intensification", the basis of the "counter plan." It appeared that not only the hero of the film, Babchenko, was threatened with the "burlap banner" of disgrace, but everyone who had made a mistake during the preparations for filming.

Therefore, even the film was penetrated by the wind of the epoch, contemporary times burst onto the sound stage, dictated their rhythm and injected their enthusiasm!

But this was a long time ago, in another era, and I am in no way trying to suggest that films should be made in an atmosphere of turmoil. My purpose is

different.

We wonder whether the journey from the birth of an idea to its realization should always take as long as it does now and whether it should be that way for all pictures without exception. Especially when we are talking about contemporary times and it is not necessary to examine the material for long, as though this were the era of Ivan Kalita or Yaroslav Mudriy. If a scientific discovery should be introduced into industry without delay, an artistic idea, if it is truly modern, should not lie for even a minute in the "stagnant pools" of our screenplays.

In many instances our films are incomplete and do not make full use of the artistic reserves available in the original idea. This is what a famous Leningrad turner, Hero of Socialist Labor Yevgeniy Moryakov, who has been a member of the Artists' Council at "Lenfilm" for three years, has to say, "I look with a feeling of anger at different films, for in each of them I sense unrealized potential, a somehow intangible, inner energy, a somehow unused, hidden strength, for some reason unexpended. Why?"

Why in fact? I would like to share my thoughts. First, and in my opinion, most important. Shouldn't we take the time to develop a new outlook on the beginning of all beginnings, the theme plan?

Time passes relentlessly, the task of human knowledge becomes more complex and man's need for art increases. The audience votes with their rubles. We, however, draw up our theme plans in approximately the same way we did several decades ago. Could we, for example, have predicted five years ago that today an invigorating innovation would burst into our lives? For example, for what reason is it necessary, for the sake of a bunch of "check marks", to draw up film-making plans many years in advance? I cannot remember them ever being fulfilled in reality.

The artist's imagination lies dormant when he is introduced to a plan drawn up in accordance with annotations, these dead formulas, when a unified vital life is rent asunder by categories and allotments in these plans, when the artist comes up against strange arithmetic formulated by some "clairvoyant" concerning precisely how much film on village life should appear on the screen in the near future, how much with a "moral theme" and how much on "cops and robbers." Such arithmetic very rarely strikes the spark of true creativity. But all of this film goes onto the screen. The viewer does not have a burning desire to watch it, evidence of which is found in the rental figures of recent years.

The true artist reacts with his heart only to life itself and to the problems which genuinely concern his fellow citizens.

Aleksandr Blok admitted "listening to the revolution." We have to better listen to the times, not only through literature, but also by enticing journalists, sociologists or simply interesting, experienced people to draw up the plans and by assembling the mosaic of life little by little.

Better examples of cinematic art are taken from vital, pulsing life which is full of contradictions, living characters and unusual acts. We have to learn how to use them as a resource. A concept such as success should not be ignored.

The path to the audience's mind and heart is bumpy, capricious and at times mystifying. There is no more depressing sight in the world for the cinematographer than a half-empty cinema for a good film or a full one for a "box-office hit" if it is trite, senseless, corrupting, does not develop aesthetic tastes and degrades our great art itself, reducing it to the level of a mere spectacle. It is impossible to measure success, as we often do, by a single yardstick, a number. Incidentally, everything is dependent upon the number, the figures on how often the majority of us visit the cinema, right down to the financial incentive for the authors of the film. Screenplay writers and directors who are concerned about the future success of their film often miss the point. In the final analysis, which success counts, "Pirates of the 20th Century", which brought in millions, or half-empty auditoriums during the showing of the truly wonderful, profound film "Ascension" which was achieved through much suffering? I am not at all against entertaining films or others of the "light" genre. I would only like to say that in the final analysis the character of our cinematic art and respect of the people for it has not been determined by them and, I think, will not be determined by them in the future.

The issue would not be so urgent if distressing "scissors" had not often been observed between the box-office and the true artistic significance of the film.

The times insistently demand our efforts and that we remove these scissors from the creative process, although this cannot be done immediately. But it absolutely has to be done. It is impossible to irrationally trust the computer which, I know, exists and predicts success. It can calculate everything, with one exception. It cannot calculate all the responsibility of our duty - to inculcate in the Soviet person lofty aesthetic tastes, to influence his mind and soul and to persistently teach him that appreciation of art is not only entertainment but also labor, work of the soul!

Mass character and national character are two different things. Differentiation is important here.

Recently I read about how Maupassant differentiated among his readers according to their demands of literature, "Entertain us!" "Comfort us!" "Make us laugh!" "Make us nostalgic!" "Make us dream!" "Make us think!"

They are all perfectly correct, and we have to be able to satisfy each one of them. However, under the planning system we often want to satisfy everyone at once, but this is not possible. It is unpleasant to think that in the upcoming era of great social and technological transformations large industrial shops and machines will appear in our films and conflicts will develop only around Kuhlmann drafting units and production lines, in offices and at meetings. No!

It is hoped that in our films a complex and whole person, an interesting person, will rise to his full height. Our art is becoming more profound, more refined and, I would say, more psychological. It is turning decisively towards the human soul, emotions and ways of thinking, towards new aspects of character in which word and deed mingle, towards problems of love and hate, morals, ethics, conscience and honor.

It is perfectly clear that the role of the actor, on whose shoulders rest all of these wonderful aims, is growing as never before. The actor will even more definitely appear as the main, ephemeral strength in a film, his strength is magnetic!

Here is still one more "why." We calculated at "Lenfilm" that during the past two years the studio lost some 300 work shifts due to actors working in the theater, the delay and cancellation of filming sessions and the impossibility of coordinating actors' schedules.

Our mighty film industry has clay feet in this respect. Until now there has been no government decision concerning this problem, which makes it financially attractive for theaters to free actors for shooting films, nor any serious contractual basis for disciplining actors. Everything is by word of honor! However, frankly speaking, some actors are not always true to their word, since they illegally disrupt sets, leave them early and at times create a nerve-wracking situation that makes it completely impossible to work. And I still have not mentioned the most important thing, artistic losses. They are great. Unfortunately, all of this still has not changed, even after the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on "Measures For Further Raising the Idealistic and Artistic Level of Films and Strengthening the Material and Technical Foundation of Cinematography."

I do not suggest that I have covered all the problems in our cinema here. Every film-maker who wishes to talk about what he is doing and ways to improve it will no doubt touch on dozens of other "sore points." We are very much in need of such frank and important discussion.

Incidentally, the audience all leave the cinema with the same questions, why don't they take advantage of the unrealized potential in the film, why has the hidden strength not been expended and the inner energy not been made use of? These "whys" have to be eliminated as soon as possible. The cause we all serve is too important, noble and patriotic.

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CSO: 1800/350

SOCIAL ISSUES

ALL UNION REVIEW OF ALCOHOL ABUSE CAMPAIGN

Ukrainian Fact-finding Team

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Feb 86 p 3

[Report of a fact-finding team under the "All-Union Fact-finding Mission 'For Effective Labor and a Healthy Way of Life'" rubric: "'Oh's' and 'Ah's' and Boozers". The fact-finding team included: M. Sherstyuk, a nonstaff inspector of the Novgorod-Severskiy Rayon Peoples Control Committee; V. Bayrak, chairman of the primary organization of the Society for the Struggle for Sobriety at the Iskra kolkhoz; I. Mikhaylichenko, chairman of the trade union committee at Motor Transport Enterprise No. 24037; N. Vorobyey, a correspondent of the rayon newspaper RADYANSKI POLISSYA; and I. Glyanko, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent.]

[Text] As we know, there are 24 hours in a day. A person spends eight of them in productive work and approximately the same amount in sleep. As for the rest of the day, what does he do with it?

To answer this question, our fact-finding team set out to the most isolated region of the Chernigov forest district -- to the city of Novgorod-Severskiy and its surrounding villages. It was already evening when we found ourselves in the so-called commercial district of this ancient city. There we were attracted by a very large crowd of people. Driven by the cold, it moved in the direction of a wine and vodka warehouse and sales outlet. The four pairs of hands belonging to sales personnel barely succeeded in carrying the massive cases of wine and vodka to a little window. During the five after-dinner hours which the "clientele" called their free time, the workers of the establishment passed enough liters of strong drink through the "embrasure" of the warehouse (specifically the warehouse and not the shop) to supply every second man in Novgorod-Severskiy between the ages of 18 and 60 with more than a bottle of alcohol.

Perhaps such a passion for liquor is characteristic only of the inhabitants of the rayon center? Our team looked in at the grocery store in the village of Sheptaki.

"We sell a lot of vodka and wine, especially during the evening hours," declared the store's sales clerk, S.A. Sagaydak. "In January, for example, we sold 10,000 rubles worth of alcohol."

If you consider that 300 men work at the local kolkhoz imeni Michurin, then 17 bottles of vodka and wine were sold for each of them during January. Aren't Novgorod-Severskiy's boozers and alcoholics living too freely?

"By no means," asserted the deputy chairman of the rayon executive committee, V.V. Romchenko. "A reliable army of the anti-alcohol movement has been created in the rayon center and at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses: There are 95 primary organizations of the Sobriety Society, 6 administrative commissions, and 29 commissions for the struggle against drunkenness. Last year, this public force uncovered and brought to accountability 2,274 violators of the anti-alcohol laws. So you will search in vain for gaps in our work."

We would have liked to believe this bold declaration of the deputy chairman of the executive committee. However, the fact-finding investigation showed that the community's "reliable army" is not producing results. It is operating blindly, without a specific program for a broad campaign against the drinkers; it is not employing effective forms and methods of preventive work; and it is conducting its meetings carelessly, without any sort of preparatory analysis and generalization of the facts of drunkenness. Most of the Sobriety Society's primary organizations and of the various commissions are "struggling" with the drinkers only on paper, drawing up protocols for the sake of appearance only.

The impression is created that only the rayon department of internal affairs is really taking part in the struggle against drunkenness. They are the ones who detained those 2,274 drunkards, who drew up the paperwork concerning them, and who sent this on to the necessary destinations in order to take corrective action. The militia employees have also not neglected the labor collectives where the drunkards work, but have met with the supervisors and with the families of those who have a weakness for alcohol. Moreover, they have "scourged" the remiss in their talks on local radio, have lashed them on the pages of the rayon newspaper RADYANSKE POLISSYA, and have set up a display case with the title "Drunkenness -- the Struggle" for all the residents of the rayon center to see, with photographs of persistent violators of antialcohol legislation.

However, the rayon party committee is dissatisfied with the workers of the rayon department of internal affairs. Allegedly, they are not involved sufficiently in preventive measures in local areas. Ostensibly, it is therefore that the rayon has a high percentage of drunkards and alcoholics.

But the problem here is not at all with the workers of the department of internal affairs. We were supplied with the following information at the Novgorod-Severskiy market and the rayon consumer union. During 1985, 2.7

million rubles worth of vodka and vodka-liquor products alone were sold in the rayon. This is 177,000 rubles more than during 1984. It was supposed that the flow of vodka would decline markedly after the Ukase. But no! Judging by the contract which has been concluded between the rayon's trading organizations on one hand and the Chernigov Alcohol Association on the other, the schedule of deliveries of the drunkard's potion this year will grow by half a million (!) rubles over 1985. Strange as it may seem, this transaction developed in full view of the Novgorod-Severskiy Rayon executive committee. The oblast committee of the party and the oblast executive committee, aware of this, failed to sound an alarm and played the role of sideline spectators.

The struggle for a sober way of life is a struggle for cultural recreation. In Novgorod-Severskiy Rayon there are more than 40 houses of culture and clubs, more than 50 libraries, about 230 stadiums, football fields, sports halls and atheletic areas. Our fact-finding team visited these centers of culture and sport. In the above-mentioned village of Sheptaki, for example, there was a brisk trade in vodka and wine during the evening hours, at the same time that enormous locks were hanging on the doors of the club and the library. The cultural centers in the villages of Leskonogi, Pechenyugi, Buda-Vorobyevka and Lizunovka were also **inactive**. And, indeed, there are staff personnel there, running the clubs and libraries. But nobody asks mass cultural work from them.

As regards stadiums, football fields and sports areas, we also did not spot skiers or hockey players at a single one of them, either in the daytime or in the evening. Silence also reigned at the indoor sports halls.

We talked with many residents of the villages and learned from them that there are a large number of amateur singers and dancers as well as experts in original woodcarving, weaving and sewing here. There are also local artists and musicians. Why not organize an exhibition and contest for amateurs in the graphic and the decorative and applied arts? Why not, let us say, hold an evening for young families or a testimonial event honoring labor dynasties? Why not arrange a competition of equipment operators to test their knowledge of the **principal** parts of agricultural machinery?

Our fact-finding team left the villages of Novogorod-Severskiy Rayon with sadness. Only in the rayon center, at Motor Transport Enterprise No. 24037, did we see what we wanted to see. Next to the freshly painted gates hung two enormous display boards. On them there was a calendar showing the balance of free time of the motor pool's workers, minute by minute. At the foot of one of the boards there is a lengthy notation: "In their free time and through their own efforts, personnel of the enterprise have built a diningroom, a buffet, a health room with a Finnish sauna and a Russian bath, and a greenhouse for growing a thousand roses; they have cultivated a fruit garden and have erected a clinic..."

At first we did not believe that the plant workers and their families would be at the enterprise at 9 o'clock in the evening. They came there to relax, or more accurately to attend a meeting of the "Khozyayushka" club, with refreshments and a show of the craft work, children's drawings and culinary achievements of the moms, dads, and their kids. And how can we forget the club's activity for men on the theme of "The Father's Lofty Calling"?! The factory workers and their families enjoy coming here to attend lectures, concerts, theme evenings in the series "In Labor, Heroes are Born", and amateur films about outstanding people.

We are reminded of the words of the director of the motor transport enterprise and organizer of club affairs, B. N. Kuzemkin.

"The life of the enterprise is, of course, also the life of the plant club. And it is no accident that, for the fifth year in a row, our motor pool is among the outstanding ones and is operating without any accidents and without violations of the **anti-alcohol laws**."

Labor Collectives Lenient

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Znaniye Society lecturer V. Kulinich under the "All-Union Fact-finding Mission to Confirm Sobriety" rubric: "Out Through the Gates Under the Weather"]

[Text] A strange statistic has come to light at Volgograd's Kaustik Production Association of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. At its entry check points during the past year they have taken official note of about 300 people who were having great difficulty maintaining their vertical posture while going out through the gates after finishing their work shifts. That's the surprising thing: They were arriving dead sober and were leaving under the weather.

Alas, this phenomenon was too long ignored by the director (now the former director) of the production association, V. Sitanov, and his deputy. All that was heard about the strange doings at the Kaustik association were anecdotes. Until an "SOS" reached the city's Peoples Control Committee. "Take steps," pleaded the wives of a group of Kaustik workers in their letter, "or our husbands run the risk of drowning in an overflowing sea of gratis drinks." Reference was to the fact that, within the association, they were making unrestrained use of state-owned alcohol, intended for industrial purposes, to stage unauthorized drinking bouts.

The peoples controllers, accompanied by auditors from the city finance department and workers of OBKhSS [not further expanded] rushed to save the drowning men. And it was at once clear from what. For it turned out that the use of the above-mentioned chemical reagent for "side" (read "drinking") puposes had been placed on a broad...planned basis.

Judge for yourselves. Every year about 2,000 decaliters of ethyl alcohol are allocated within the association for all different kinds of equipment maintenance. Every month, whether they want to or not, machinery operators are simply obliged to expend 300 liters of this, pure-as-tears, liquid dynamite; the power engineers must use 240 liters, the laboratories -- 500 liters, and the other shops -- from 20 to 120 liters. Even the firemen were not forgotten; they were allocated about four liters of pure rectified spirits every month. This unusual state of affairs, which for some reason is referred to as the norms there, was approved by P. Myakov, the former chief engineer of the production association, and last year, in 1985, was concurred in by A. Bondarenko, the deputy chief of the Soyuzkhlor All-Union Production Association of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

How much of all this alcohol is actually being used for equipment maintenance, nobody today can even approximately calculate. But to compensate for this, it is absolutely clear that, no matter how hard they try, they cannot be drinking all the allocated liters directly at their work stations. The drinking fans are stocking up for home consumption. However this entails a certain risk. For example, V. Tyutyunov, a worker in shop No. 11, was once arrested with several bottles, A. Akulova, a worker at the Khimik DK (expansion not given), was detained with a 12-liter container full of alcohol, etc. But the striking thing about these cases, as in 20 other similar ones, is that no action was taken against these fans of cost-free demon rum.

However, by no means only small streams flowed from this plentiful source. On the grounds of shop No. 8, the commission unexpectedly came upon a metal structure, similar to a garage, concerning which nobody in the association was able to say anything intelligible: by whom and why it was built or why it is not carried in the bookkeeper's records. Only after long questioning was it possible to establish that the mysterious building is under the control of senior master of the alcohol storage facilities at shop No. 8, V. Goncharov. Naturally, the members of the commission expressed a desire to glance inside. But how unfortunate: The senior master had accidentally lost the key...

The members of the commission were nonetheless persistent. And their patience was rewarded. The building turned out to be nothing other than a fast-service shop in which they found totally unaccounted for 96-percent ethyl alcohol parcelled out in small containers -- flasks, bottles and even plastic bags, altogether 620 liters! The technical processes at the Kaustik association do not anywhere envisage bottling in such containers.

In last year's totals alone, overexpenditures of various kinds of raw materials at the Kaustik production association amounted to more than a million rubles, of which ethyl alcohol comprised the lion's share -- 850,000. About 7 percent of the workers were guilty of absenteeism. And as a rule, all as a result of easily obtainable drink.

And the consequences of such a state of discipline also yield to qualitative evaluation. It "helped" the association to fail to meet its production goals by more than 40 million rubles during the past five-year plan. But what changed here following the inspection which, for all that, took place back in October 1985? At first glance, it would seem a good deal. A new director, A. Kondaratenko was named. Chief engineer P. Myagkov, chief bookkeeper M. Bondarev, and shop chief A. Mantsurov were relieved of their duties. A number of people received fines and various penalties against the Kaustic production association were announced in accordance with a decision of the Peoples Control Committee. A commission for struggle against drunkenness, headed by deputy director B. Sergeev, was created within the association. Its main task consists of carrying out measures aimed at preventing and **interdicting** drinking bouts. But what kind of interdiction do we have here, when the commission does no more than examine the cases of offenders. And sometimes examines them not without a certain sympathy. Thus, with regard to V. Sviridov, an operator in shop No. 26, who was stopped in a drunken condition at the gate, they decided for some reason to limit themselves to a discussion; they didn't even fine the offender. And, indeed, Sviridov is a communist, and his fault is consequently all the greater. And there are not just a few such "pardons." And do they serve any purpose?

The primary organization of the Sobriety Society also is not showing necessary initiative. It is withering on the vine in the process of coming into being.

"We are delayed with this because we, for a long time, did not have a charter for the new society," explained the deputy chairman of the association's trade union committee, Yu. Yegorov. "We still have to prepare badges and membership certificates. And how should we collect dues?"

I would very much like to retort to Yuriy Ivanovich that, in the present state of affairs, you shouldn't begin with membership certificates. However, it is also clear that they prefer, here, only to talk about anti-alcohol work. But what is needed is action -- active and decisive action.

Commentary by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent I. Mordvintsev

I brought the facts present above to the attention of the secretary of the party committee at the Kaustik association, V. Ovchinnikov. Viktor Mikhaylovich was sincerely surprised.

"There was an inspection; steps were taken. Why are they still writing about us?"

"But, indeed, the picture at the gates is the same as before."

"This still needs to be defined more precisely. And as regards the number of people participating in the Sobriety Society -- this too. You have old data."

However, when Ovchinnikov set about checking, he assured himself that, alas, everything checks out. And, nevertheless, he does not agree with many things. For example, with the assertion that existing norms for the expenditure of alcohol are not normal. But how then do the "responsible" people find incredible reserves in them?

So, think about it. Is the party secretary taking a correct position? Indeed, the problems that engineer Kulinich addresses demand most serious action. They demand broad publicity and serious discussion of each incident at workers' meetings.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CITIZENS ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT HOME BREWING LAWS

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 3, Feb 86 (signed to press 20 Jan 86) p 41

[Answers to readers' questions: "Responsibility for Home Brewing"]

[Text] Many of our magazine's readers are interested in the legal measures that are taken in order to eradicate home brewing and eliminate "home winemaking." The readers' questions are answered by Candidate of Jurisprudence Yu. Ivanov.

[Question] Home brewing is one of the widespread legal violations. At the same time until recently far from every guilty party was held responsible for this. What is the matter?

[Answer] As is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures for Overcoming Excessive Drinking and Alcoholism," there are basically two reasons. First, shortcomings in the fight against these legal violations by the police and other legal protection agencies. Second: the passivity of public opinion and the indifference of surrounding people who underestimate the social danger of home brewing.

The situation is now changing sharply.

[Question] How are the actions of the home brewer classified and punished according to the law?

[Answer] The ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Stepping Up the Fight Against Drunkenness," states that the manufacture or storage of home brew, cachi, arrack, mulberry wine, and home-brewed beer when it is not for purposes of sale or the manufacture or storage of equipment that is not for sale entails criminal liability.

The manufacture or storage of strong alcoholic beverages or equipment for making them are punished in keeping with Part 1 of Article 158 of the RSFSR Criminal Code (and analogous articles of the criminal codes of other union republics) through corrective work for a time period up to 2 years or by a fine of up to 300 rubles. The same actions when committed repeatedly can be punished by incarceration for a period of up to 2 years. When examining a

case of home brewing no attention is paid to any arguments which are usually raised by the guilty party in his defense ("brewing only for himself," "for a holiday," "the house was being repaired," "we were plowing the garden," and so forth).

[Question] And if the home-made vodka is distilled not for themselves, but for sale? What responsibility is borne by those for whom this has become a source of profit or other material advantages?

[Answer] For the manufacture or storage for purposes of sale of strong alcoholic beverages made at home or the manufacture of equipment for purposes of sale and also for the sale of these alcoholic beverages or equipment there is a punishment in the form of incarceration for a period of from 1 year to 3 years with a possible confiscation of property or correction work for a period of up to 2 years (also with or without confiscation of property), or a fine of from 500 to 1,000 rubles. And for the same actions if they are committed repeatedly the punishment can be incarceration from 3 to 5 years with confiscation of property.

For example, a resident of Novomoskovsk in Tula Oblast, Makarova, was sentenced to 3 years in prison with confiscation of her property. She was convicted of the following: having manufactured 5 liters of home-distilled vodka, she immediately made 60 liters of home-made beer from it. Makarova was arrested at the scene of the crime.

The sale of alcoholic beverages and equipment that have been purchased for purposes of profit is qualified as the totality of the indicated crime and speculation.

[Question] Are people who do not participate directly in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages but contribute to it held responsible for home distilling?

[Answer] For each case of home distilling the court establishes all of the participants in the crime. Criminal liability as accessories is assigned to those who have knowingly provided premises, equipment or transportation for the production of alcoholic beverages and also those who instigated the manufacture of the aforementioned beverages or equipment. Included among such accessories to the crime are those who have squandered public property: allotted grain, potatoes, sugar beets or yeast to the home distillers. If it becomes clear that the guilty parties have stolen raw material, they are also held liable for theft of socialist property as such. In the event that raw material which is known to be stolen is used for manufacturing home brew, the guilty party is responsible both for home brewing and for the acquisition of property which is known to have been acquired illegally (Article 208 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and the corresponding articles of the criminal codes of other union republics).

[Question] Are those who acquire the home-distilled vodka held responsible?

[Answer] Parties who are guilty of this (regardless of whether they acquired the alcoholic beverages for money, in exchange for goods or as a gift, whether they have purchased it at the home of the distiller, on the market or in

hidden places) are subject to an administrative penalty--a fine in an amount of from 30 to 100 rubles. These cases are examined by the chief or the deputy chief of the division (administration) for internal affairs of the ispolkom of the local soviet of people's deputies.

Materials concerning the acquisition of strong alcoholic beverages that are home-made can be turned over for consideration by the public organization, the labor collective, the comrade's court or the commission for fighting against excessive drinking of the enterprise, institution or organization. The comrade's court or the commission can take action against the guilty party in the form of imposing a monetary fine in an amount of up to 50 rubles.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

Tashkent EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (signed to press 2 Dec 85)
pp 53-56

[Article by V. Gordin, candidate of economic sciences, and V. Skurlov: "A Sober Approach to the Economics of Sobriety"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," earmarked a broad range of measures for eradicating this social evil. In this article we shall try to elucidate certain economic aspects of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism.

Before beginning to present the essence of the problem let us note that the party directs the socialist society toward the achievement of absolute sobriety and rules out the "concept" of "social drinking" of alcoholic beverages. The position here is simple: drinking in any form, on any scale, regardless of the kind of alcoholic beverages, is an unconditional evil and is subject to complete eradication. It is from these positions that we are considering the problem of the economics of sobriety.

There is no need to prove the fact that economic losses from drinking are great. Certain of them can be seen, as it were, with the naked eye. These include the spreading of such negative phenomena in the sphere of public production as absenteeism, a reduction of labor productivity, the output of defective products, damage of machines and equipment, emergencies and accidents, theft of prepared products, raw and processed materials, anomalous transfers in work because of the firing of workers who abuse alcohol, and so forth.

Additionally, one can plainly see the significant expenditures of the society on maintaining institutions on the state budget as well as cost-accounting institutions which are intended to fight against drinking and its consequences. These include agencies for the maintenance of law and order and legal protection agencies, public health and social security institutions, drunk tanks and therapeutic work sanitoriums.

But many economic consequences of drinking and alcoholism have not been sufficiently investigated. In particular, it is appropriate to recall the structural losses to the national economy as a result of the tearing away of

agricultural land, production capacities and raw material and labor resources for producing a product that is known to be harmful and in no way can be included in a structure for rational consumption by the population. For up until recently entire regions and branches were oriented toward the production of alcoholic products. The losses to the society that arise as a result of using valuable agricultural raw material for producing alcoholic products are expressed in the narrowing of the resource base necessary for producing socially important goods (for example, juices for children, nutrition for children and people on diets, and other products).

Alcoholic beverages have "estranged" more than just agricultural production resources and space. They have also taken up a large proportion in the structure of trade areas and public catering. And this with the existing shortage of trade space, which sharply increases the losses of time spent by the population on acquiring other goods.

Losses to the national economy are also manifested in national utilization of foreign currency to acquire imported alcoholic beverages. According to the statistical reference published by the Moscow publishing house "Finansy i Statistika," in 1984 foreign trade organizations spent 673.5 million convertible rubles for these purposes. Let us note for comparison that the importation of nonalcoholic beverages, in which our market is certainly not rich, amounted to 11.7 million convertible rubles during that same year.

An appreciable amount of economic and social harm is caused to the society by the inevitable loss of vocational skills of people who abuse alcohol (this pertains also, incidentally, to those who simply drink). A selective sociological investigation has shown that every fifth one of the 300 questioned who abuse alcoholic beverages excessively performed work whose content did not correspond to their vocational training. Even more alarming is the fact that the ranks of workers are constantly being filled with unskilled labor of people who had previously held more or less skilled positions but had been demoted in their jobs because of their abuse of alcohol.

Another important aspect of the problem under the investigation: the budgets of underprivileged and sometimes also middle-income segments of the population alcoholic beverages, if they are abused, can crowd out many kinds of goods and services from consumption. It is no secret that the structure of the consumption of nonfoodstuffs and the volume and composition of property accumulated in families of citizens who drink too much are much worse than the unionwide structure of consumption and the rational norms and normatives of consumption. When these families completely refrain from consuming alcoholic beverages they essentially have to start over in accumulating wardrobes, furnishing their houses, and satisfying new (for the given family) kinds of needs. This raises serious tasks for the industry that produces consumer goods and the sphere of services.

The list of negative economic consequences from excessive drinking and alcoholism also includes expenditures on treatment and education of children of alcoholics who from birth are "programmed" for various diseases. In daily life there are numerous examples of harm caused by drinkers to the housing,

which requires additional expenditures on maintenance and repair. Additionally, it sometimes happens that people who drink go for years without paying for municipal services and housing. One should also recall such a phenomenon as theft of ethyl alcohol and alcoholic substances which are allotted for technical needs in production, which sharply deteriorates the reliability of technical equipment and its maintenance.

Even such a brief survey of only the main negative economic consequences of accepted drinking and alcohol gives an idea of the scope of the problem. As early as the beginning of the 1970's Academician S. G. Strumilin calculated that "sobriety in only one sphere--the sphere of labor--would increase the productivity of public labor by no less than 10 percent."

When developing and implementing a state comprehensive program for fighting against excessive drinking and alcoholism it is necessary to scientifically analyze the reasons why, as PRAVDA wrote, "the measures that have been previously earmarked for eliminating excessive drinking and alcoholism have been implemented unsatisfactorily." On this basis one should evaluate the effectiveness of various methods of fighting against excessive drinking and reveal factors which impede their implementation.

The first factor which directly or indirectly impedes the implementation of antialcohol measures is the powerful alcohol and commercial-industrial complex (ATPK) which has been formed in the national economy. The complex includes: several branches of agriculture (grape growing, fruit and berry growing and so forth), certain subbranches of the food and chemical industry (liquor and alcohol, wine making and beer brewing; a certain proportion of the yeast industry), subbranches that produce containers and packaging for alcoholic items, transportation, trade and public catering. Since according to the definition of K. Marx, "The production follows demand," in this case branches of the ATPK have stimulated demand through continuous expansion of the assortment, veiled with advertising of alcoholic beverages and so forth.

If one can clearly trace the contradiction between the branch interests of the complex (ATPK) and public, national economic interests. As a result, in spite of all the decisions that have been made regarding the elimination of excessive drinking, branches of the ATPK have been constantly increasing the production and sales of wine and liquor products, at the same time improving their own economic indicators. Thus during the period from 1970 through 1983 the growth of the overall volume of output of the wine-making industry amounted to 197 percent (the highest growth rate among the branches of the food industry), and the volume of sales of alcoholic beverages increased during that period (in comparable prices) by 172 percent.

Another factor, which is closely related to the first one, is the high profitability of the production and sales of alcoholic beverages. The interests of crop growing in producing products for subsequent processing into wine materials is explained first and foremost by the low requirements for the quality of these products. Branches of the wine-making industry sometimes juggle the books to show increased profitability. In trade wine and liquor goods have not only helped to successfully fulfill plans for retail commodity turnover, but have also increased profitability and reduced the relative

labor-intensiveness. If one takes the labor-intensiveness of the sale of vodka and liquor--vodka items as one, the corresponding labor-intensiveness of the sale of milk and dairy products would be 3.1, grain and bakery items--4.12, potatoes and vegetables--5.59, fruits and berries--3.29, and nonalcoholic beverages--6.22.

Beginning in 1980, when calculating bonuses for workers in stores the commodity turnover for alcoholic beverages has not been taken into account. But the salaries for administrative and management personnel of stores are established depending on the amounts of the complete commodity turnover and not that that is "purified" of alcoholic beverages. The same dependency is in effect when establishing the salaries of workers of the higher trade organizations and trade administrations. If alcoholic beverages are "withdrawn" from the commodity turnover, many trade managers are in a lower wage category. Understandably, this situation does not motivate them to reduce the proportion of alcohol in their commodity circulation.

Another obstacle to successful implementation of measures for fighting against excessive drinking is the conciliatory position of certain local agencies of authority, which under the conditions of a shortage or poor quality of goods and the concomitant disbalance between plans for commodity turnover and consumer supplies have covered up the "gaps" that have formed in the budget with money from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Nor can one close one's eyes to the fact that the long-lived fatal influence of alcohol on the society has led to a situation where by now there have formed significant social and occupational groups of the population who are interested in the development of the production and sales of alcoholic beverages. In addition to ATPK workers, whose "duty it is" to provide a material base for the maintenance and development of excessive drinking, these include also individuals who have been speculating in alcoholic beverages as a source of unearned income. Since alcoholic beverages have become a kind of "small change" in all kinds of illegal transactions and machinations, a considerable number of smart operators and "people on the make" have become interested in retaining the system of consumption of alcohol and maintaining the practice of using alcohol as a kind of "natural currency." The socialist society must take these aspects into account when developing long-term measures for eradicating excessive drinking.

An important factor which impedes the implementation of measures in the fight against alcohol is the lack of an independent section entitled "The Fight Against Excessive Drinking" in the comprehensive plans for economic and social development both at the national economic level and the regional level. In certain territorial plans antialcohol measures are included in sections for overcoming antisocial phenomena, but then the matter is limited to educational and legal protection measures. As a result, the economic, social, educational and administrative measures envisioned in previous directive documents are not coordinated in the plans into a unified system, which sharply reduces their results.

It is important to recognize that the success of the fight against excessive drinking and alcoholism depends to a considerable degree on improving the

entire economic situation in the country. Local prejudice, departmental interests, organizational structures that have stopped developing, shortcomings in planning, concealed redistribution processes--these and other economic roots of excessive drinking must be "uprooted" in keeping with general economic interests. Increased discipline and organization are a guarantee of the "sobering up" of the economy. Sociologists observe the following pattern: at enterprises where the production rhythm is smoother, where executive discipline is stricter, the level of excessive drinking among the workers is much lower. Undoubtedly direct and reverse ties are in operation here, but it is remarkable that among all of the workers of machine building enterprises who were investigated it was precisely among machine tool operators with a high level of labor organization that cases of abuse of alcoholic beverages were encountered least frequently.

The economic basis for the spreading of drunkenness should be undermined through elimination of such negative phenomena as emergency and rush work. In the first place, during such overtime jobs one violates the principle of payment according to the labor and the workers are paid significant sums of money that do not correspond to the material values they create? In the second place, the desire to fulfill the planned assignment at any price leads to a situation where certain production managers during the "hot periods" (the end of the quarter or month) forget about their antialcohol work and allow people to come to work in an intoxicated condition and through these same overtime payments even compensate drunks and absentees for the money they have lost during the work time they have missed.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures for Overcoming Excessive Drinking and Alcoholism," envisioned a considerable reduction of the scope of activity of branches of the ATPK and earmarked not only a normalization of the trade in alcoholic beverages, but also a planned annual reduction of the volume of sales of vodka and liquor-vodka items, and by 1988 the output of fruit and berry wines was to be completely curtailed. Under these conditions it would be expedient, in our opinion, to change the indicators for evaluating the activity of production branches of the ATPK. The basic fund-forming indicator for such industrial enterprises should be not the fulfillment and certainly not the overfulfillment of volume indicators, but increased labor productivity and reduced production outlays.

The planned reduction of the volumes of production of alcoholic beverages should be reinforced by a sharp reduction of the assortment of these items and one should not allow the maneuvering of the assortment which has taken place in recent years in order to get around restrictions on the output of strong alcoholic beverages (the production of aperitifs, nondistilled liquors that are 28-proof, and so forth).

The question of the development of the production of nonalcoholic beverages deserves a special discussion. This task can be carried out through several paths. First, the construction of new and the development of existing capacities of enterprises of the nonalcoholic beverage industry. Second, reorientation of enterprises of the wine and beer industry toward the output of nonalcoholic beverages. Third, the arrangement of the production of so-called de-alcoholized beverages which, while retaining the taste and fragrance

of high-quality wines and beer, contain no alcohol. Since the sale of nonalcoholic beverages requires a large quantity of containers and packaging, the most progressive kinds of them should be introduced: lightweight bottles for small (0.33 liters) and also for large (1 liter) capacities, lightweight plastic boxes, and polymer packaging. With the expected sharp increase in the circulation of bottled products, it is necessary to organize the receipt of containers returned from the population on the highest scientific and technical level and not to allow time to be lost. The solution to the problem of glass containers for nonalcoholic beverages and also the development of bulk delivery and sales of beverages through automated machines constitute part of the problem of fighting against excessive drinking and alcoholism.

As a result of the inertia of economic processes, the aforementioned measures can be carried out only after a certain period of time and they require large investments in agriculture (for example, for acclimatizing different strains of grapes), in industry (for the reconstruction of enterprises and the assimilation of new technologies), in trade and public catering, and in transportation and other branches and spheres. During this time an infrastructure should be prepared for moving a considerable quantity of nonalcoholic beverages.

One of the most disputed issues is the question of the price level for alcoholic beverages. At first glance it seems that raising prices is the simplest way to retard excessive drinking. But experience shows that it is not so simple. At one time raising the prices for vodka, cognac and brand-name wines led only to a change in the structure of consumption of alcoholic beverages. Fortified wines began to play the predominant role here.

In our opinion, raising retail prices and taxes on alcoholic beverages should be included in the arsenal of means for the anti-alcohol struggle. But it is not so much strategic as intermediate and tactical problems that are resolved on the basis of prices. With the additional money obtained from raising prices for alcoholic beverages it would be possible to finance a restructuring of the branches of the ATPK on a "nonalcoholic basis," to compensate local budgets and trade organizations for the funds lost because of the restrictions on trade in alcoholic beverages, and to strengthen the financial base for antialcohol propaganda. The price policy is only a part of the overall system of antialcohol measures.

The economic methods of fighting against excessive drinking which have been considered here could become a constituent part of a statewide program for preventing and overcoming excessive drinking and alcoholism. The fight against this social evil requires persistence, consistency and a significant concentration of efforts.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL ON UKSSR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Kiev UKRAYINSKYI ISTORYCHNYI ZHURNAL in Ukrainian No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 26 Feb 86) pp 25-33

[Article by D. Y. Protsenko, chairman of the UkSSR State Committee for Environmental Protection: "Environmental Protection Is the Business of the Entire People"]

[Text] Environmental protection, conservation, rational and intelligent utilization and renewal of natural resources is one of the most important governmental tasks and the business of the entire Soviet people.

At all stages of building socialism, the Communist Party and Soviet Government have devoted and continue to devote a great deal of attention to protection of our country's natural resources. Practical actions aimed at environmental protection, rational and intelligent utilization of natural resources were taken from the very first days of Soviet rule. The Decree on Land, the Declaration of Rights of the Toilers and Exploited People, and the Central Executive Committee decree on nationalization of land -- these legislative enactments were the first anywhere in the world to put an end to private ownership of land, mineral resources, water, forest, and other natural resources. Tasks pertaining to nature conservation and protection of the most important nature environmental sites of exceptional economic, scientific or cultural significance were formally articulated in the government's Decree on Hunting, Decree of Mineral Resources, Decree on Protection of National Landmarks, Gardens and Parks, etc.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government were guided by Leninist principles and party documents in their practical activities in the area of environmental protection. Tasks pertaining to environmental protection, rational and efficient utilization of natural resources were reflected in the CPSU Program adopted by the 22nd CPSU Congress. These issues were extensively discussed at subsequent CPSU congresses and party Central Committee plenums. It was noted in particular at these congresses and plenums that environmental protection is one of the most important tasks of the CPSU and people and that not only the present generation but future generations as well should have the opportunity to enjoy all the blessings and resources of nature.

The nationwide character of concern about environmental protection, a cause which encompasses the entire people, is formally articulated in the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, which states: "In the interests of the present and future generations, essential measures are being carried out in the Ukrainian SSR for the protection and scientifically substantiated, rational utilization of the earth, its minerals, water, plant and animal resources, to keep the air and water unpolluted, to ensure renewal of natural resources and improvement of man's environment."(1)

These issues are very clearly articulated in the new revised CPSU Program, where it notes in particular: "Harmonious interaction between society and nature, man and the environment is becoming increasingly more important in improving the life of the people. The socialist society, which is consciously building its future, is carrying out planned and orderly, careful utilization of natural resources and takes a vanguard position in mankind's efforts to preserve and increase the natural resources of our planet. The party considers it essential to strengthen oversight and monitoring of utilization of natural resources and to engage in more extensive ecological education of the general public."(2)

An extensive program of tasks pertaining to protecting the environment is presently being carried out both at the national and republic level. Special attention is being devoted to development and adoption of little-waste and no-waste technologies, the results of scientific and technological research, and the achievements of advanced know-how.

Thanks to purposeful efforts on the part of party, soviet, government, environmental protection agencies and the public to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party as well as subsequent party Central Committee plenums, certain success was achieved in the area of environmental protection. In almost all oblasts, many cities, rayons, and industrial centers, efforts to make the environment healthier were carried out on the basis of comprehensive plans ratified by party committees and soviet executive committees.

New water treatment facilities, equipment to trap particulates and stack gases, as well as closed-cycle water supply systems were built and brought on-line during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. All this made it possible to treat more than 96 percent of industrial and domestic effluents, to cut by approximately 80 percent the intake of fresh, clean water by industry, and to stabilize, and even to reduce in a number of oblasts and cities, the magnitude of harmful emissions into the atmosphere. Acreage of reclaimed land increased considerably. During the 11th Five Year Plan an average of 20,000 hectares was restored to use each year. Republic acreage in nature preserves and protected wildlife areas increased by 20 percent. This land category presently includes more than 5,200 areas totaling more than 1 million hectares. Parks and green areas of our cities, towns, and residential communities now total 3 million hectares. Afforestation efforts total more than 300,000 hectares.

Socialist competition among the working people of the oblasts and the city of Kiev to achieve the best results in environmental protection and rational

utilization of natural resources has become a great motive force in implementation of these tasks. It is being carried out pursuant to the decree of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, UkSSR Council of Ministers, Ukrainian Trade Union Council and Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee entitled "Organization of Republic Socialist Competition Between Oblasts and the City of Kiev to Achieve the Best Results in Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources." (3) Such indices as achieving targets pertaining to bringing on-line water-treatment facilities, equipment to trap particulate emissions and stack gases, closed-cycle water supply systems, land reclaiming, adoption of biological methods of plant protection, reduction of discharge of polluted effluents into bodies of water and harmful emissions into the atmosphere, increased planting of greenery in areas of urban construction, etc are considered first and foremost when totaling up competition results. Also taken into account is participation by the organizations of the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society and the Ukrainian Society of Hunters and Anglers in publicity and dissemination of information on environmental protection, ecological education of the public, and in practical activities by the public in the area of environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources. Rovno Oblast has repeatedly been named winner of this competition in recent years, earning a challenge Red Banner of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, UkSSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, as well as a certificate of merit and first cash prize. Party, soviet, economic administrative, and environmental protection agencies have amassed a great deal of experience in the area of improving the environment and utilization of natural resources. Oblast and rayon nature houses are currently functioning in Rovno Oblast. More than 500 nature conservation rooms have been set up at enterprises, on kolkhozes, and at schools. The capabilities of scientific and technical information houses, regional studies museums and other organizations working in the area of environmental protection were extensively taken into account in establishing rayon nature houses.

The holding of unified political education days and deputy days devoted to this topic is practiced in the oblast, with the aim of stepping up public information efforts in the area of environmental protection. In the course of these events, members of party oblast committee lecturer groups, officials from oblast and rayon organizations, scientists, and specialists in economics address the working people at enterprises, voting precincts, and village meetings.

Lectures, scientific and practical conferences, contests, special exhibits, etc are being utilized with effect in Rovno Oblast for the dissemination of ecological knowledge and to publicize environmental protection laws.

We should note that the oblast organization of the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society is also regularly a winner in the republic socialist competition "For a Leninist Attitude Toward Nature."

Environmental protection measures carried out in the Ukrainian SSR are backed up by scientific substantiation, and they are being improved year by year. This republic's scientists are engaged in a broad range of research projects

within the framework of 23 comprehensive plans, which include 620 scientific research and experimental design project topics, as well as more than 100 involving the practical adoption of scientific research project results into production. More than 400 academy and branch scientific research, design and other institutes, organizations, production associations, and higher educational institutions are taking direct part in implementing these plans. Their research is focused primarily on the development of little-waste and no-waste, effluent-free and energy-conserving technologies which provide fully-integrated utilization of mineral-raw materials resources, recovery and utilization of production by-product and secondary resources.

Work is in progress to develop new types of equipment to remove harmful impurities from stack gases and wastewater, and testing and monitoring instruments to monitor the state of the environment are being developed and improved. In the city of Kiev, for example, a specific scientific and technical program entitled "Protecting the Urban Environment, Rational Utilization of Natural Resources and Raw Materials", ratified by the city party committee and city executive committee, is being carried out, a program the development of which involved the participation of more than 90 scientific research institutes of various ministries and the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, design establishments, enterprises and organizations. This program calls for resolving problems of environmental protection which require scientific and engineering design efforts, as well as experimental incorporation of research results and evaluation of their effectiveness.

We should emphasize that only through the joint efforts of science and industry is it possible to achieve substantial success in the area of environmental protection. One example of this is the productive efforts in implementation of the contractual agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, enterprises and organizations in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk to accomplish an environmental cleanup. The agreement is grounded on a jointly-drafted comprehensive plan of scientific research and experimental design activities and their practical utilization. Approximately 30 scientific and design establishments, higher educational institutions and industrial workforces have been enlisted in the execution of these projects.

A number of important measures have been taken at the city's enterprises, which have resulted in a steady trend toward reducing harmful emissions into the atmosphere and improving water utilization figures. The Ukrainian Communist Party city committee is directing the entire effort to clean up the environment in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Local headquarters for coordinating environmental protection measures is actively at work. The Presidium of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and its Scientific Council on Problems of the Biosphere are continuously monitoring progress in carrying out scientific research projects and the practical implementation of research results.

Beginning in 1983, competition has been held for the best invention, efficiency innovation suggestion, and scientific-technical project results, with the objective of promoting increased scientific and technical efforts pertaining to environmental protection in this republic. Competition organizers include the UkSSR State Committee for Environmental Protection, the

UkSSR Academy of Sciences, the UkSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the Presidium of the Republic Council of the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society, the Ukrainian Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, and the Ukrainian Republic Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Innovators.

The subject matter of the competition projects is quite diverse. It includes, in particular, drawing up and implementing proposals on the comprehensive use of land, water, mineral, timber and other natural resources, development of no-waste and little-waste, resource-conserving technologies, technical measures, devices, automated monitoring systems, ecologically-substantiated plans and designs for the distribution and placement of industrial zones and facilities, recovery of valuable substances from effluents and wastes, etc.

The competition has aroused a great deal of interest. In a period of 2 years more than 200 entries from enterprises, scientific establishments and organizations of more than 25 ministries and agencies have been submitted for consideration to the republic panel of judges.

In the 1985 competition first place was awarded to a team of staff members at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute (led by O. P. Shutko) for drawing up an aggregate of measures pertaining to processing and utilizing the waste products of various branches of industry. The results of this project are of great economic significance. The plan has been adopted on a full field scale at a number of chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical, machine building and food processing industry enterprises. Adoption of the proposed measures will make it possible to increase industry's raw materials base, to adopt no-waste technologies and closed-cycle water supply systems, and to save a large quantity of valuable raw materials. The workforce of the Vatra Production Association imeni 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine, in Ternopol Oblast, has achieved considerable success in the area of environmental protection. It has been a repeated socialist competition winner in its industry. In the course of the last 3 years the association's workforce has won a challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. It has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and has been placed on the Honor Roll at the Exhibit of Achievements of the USSR National Economy.

Enterprise management, the party, trade union and Komsomol committees, engineers, technicians, and all employees attach great importance to measures pertaining to environmental protection and rational utilization of national resources. For almost 20 years the enterprise has been an institutional member of the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society, and environmental protection primary organizations have been established in all its structural subdivisions.

The specific, comprehensive environmental protection program drawn up at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan has become an integral component part of the association's long-term economic and social development plan. At Vatra they have drawn up and adopted a program entitled "Engineer Support of Efforts to Adhere to Environmental Protection Standards and Requirements." This

program clearly spells out the areas of work effort and the responsibility of each service and shop for these efforts. Activist environmentalists have prepared documentation on potential sources of air pollution and are providing them with equipment for trapping particulates and stack gases. Thanks to bringing closed-cycle water supply on line, water consumption for industrial requirements has decreased by almost 370,000 cubic meters during the five-year plan.

The workers at the Vatra Production Association have turned to the workforces of all industrial enterprises in Ternopol Oblast with an appeal to have a conservationist attitude toward natural resources and to campaign for the title "Friend of Nature Enterprise." This initiative is deserving of vigorous support.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan attention was focused on the issues of environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources in connection with intensification of agricultural production. A long-range comprehensive program to boost soil fertility is in progress, a program the goal of which is to ensure the targeted level of agricultural production. A system of tillage grounded on moldboardless plowing and leaving stubble standing has become quite widespread. Practical experience indicates that such techniques foster improvement in soil tilth and successful protection against soil erosion. This tillage procedure is now being performed on approximately 8 million hectares in this republic. The technique is being applied with particular effect in Poltava Oblast, where considerable attention has been devoted to its adoption by Hero of Socialist Labor F. T. Morhun, first secretary of the oblast committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

The problem of protecting the environment against pollution by the employment of chemicals in agriculture, and pesticides in particular, has become rather critical in recent years. Application of chemicals to crops as a rule is done only following detailed examination of the proposed application acreage and determination of the advisability of combating plant pests, diseases and weeds. Chemicals are being applied to approximately 10 million hectares. Farmers are prohibited from using crop protection chemicals in the water-conservation zones of small streams, lakes, ponds, and other impoundments.

We should note, however, that scientific research establishments in this republic are not yet engaging sufficiently effectively in research on achieving a substantial decrease in the extent of employment of chemicals. An insufficient search is being conducted for new biological, microbiological, genetic and other means of crop protection.

At the present time environmental protection issues are the focus of attention on a great many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As far back as 1977, for example, the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Zastavnovskiy Rayon, Chernovtsy Oblast, came forth with an initiative calling for farms, enterprises, villages and towns, educational institutions, and households to engage extensively in competition for exemplary nature conservation. The farm's specialist personnel, together with scientists from the Chernovtsy Oblast agricultural research station, drew up a package of measures to accomplish efficient utilization of farmland. In conformity with this aggregate of measures, heavily-eroded land is being

grassed, protective afforestation is being practiced in ravines and on steep slopes, and erosion-fighting water-management structures are being built. Erosion-fighting tillage has been incorporated on more than 1,000 hectares, and scientifically substantiated systems of fertilization and chemical soil improvement are being employed. This has helped boost yields to 40-45 quintals per hectare for grains, 490 quintals for sugar beets, 390 quintals for perennial grasses, etc.

The Standing Commission on Agriculture and Environmental Protection is monitoring every hectare of land. Biological protection is being carried out on hundreds of hectares of forest land. Water and health protection buffer zones have been created along creeks and streams flowing across kolkhoz land, as well as around ponds, springs, roadside and artesian wells. All this is the result of tireless labor by environmental activists. Almost all the kolkhoz farmers are members of the Nature Conservation Society. Eight volunteer stations monitor the condition of the fields, protect bodies of water, and combat poachers. Cases of violations of environmental protection laws are examined right on the farm at meetings of the administrative commission of the village soviet and the kolkhoz board. Activist environmental protection work is being done directly by the kolkhoz chairman, I. O. Struhar, who has been elected chairman of the primary organization of the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society. The oblast's first kolkhoz Nature House has been established in the village, and has become a nature conservation center. It offers lectures, get-togethers with scientists, and a school which disseminates knowledge and information about nature.

Thanks to purposeful work efforts, in 1984 the kolkhoz primary organization of the Nature Conservation Society won first place in the republic socialist competition entitled "For a Leninist Attitude Toward Nature."

Considerable importance is attached to irrigation and draining land, in order to boost the effectiveness of agricultural production. At the present time two thirds of the farms in the Ukrainian SSR contain reclaimed or improved acreage, which ensures to a considerable degree that they will produce sure harvests regardless of weather conditions.

A great deal of work has been done in the republic to prevent certain negative phenomena which can result from land reclamation and improvement measures. Approximately 240,000 hectares of swampland have been placed under protection, as they are highly important as stabilizers of climate, regulators of hydrologic conditions, and as areas for preservation of valuable plant and animal species. They have been removed from the land reclamation inventory. Protection zones have been established around them. In these areas it is prohibited to perform artificial drainage or other activities which affect hydrologic conditions.

The problem of providing the economy and population with water is becoming more acute with each passing year. This problem is of primary importance in the majority of the world's cities. It is for good reason that the slogan "Clean water for all!" was proclaimed from the speaker's stand at a United Nations conference on conservation and protection of water resources held in 1977. At this conference it was also decided to hold an International Clean

Water Decade (1981-1990). That same year the conference proposal was ratified at the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The Dnieper is the Ukraine's principal waterway. For this reason its flow and purity determine in large measure successful development of the vast areas adjacent to the Dnieper. A comprehensive plan to protect the waters of the Dnieper against pollution has been drawn up and is being implemented in the 11th Five-Year Plan under the guidance of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences. The plan includes projections of the development and distribution of this region's productive resources and specifies effective measures to protect and renew natural resources.

One of the most effective measures for rational utilization of water is the adoption of low-waste and resource-conserving production technology with low water requirements. There are presently 105 industrial enterprises operating in this republic with closed-cycle water supply systems. They include the Verkhnedneprovsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the Dneprovskoye Electrode Plant, the Novomoskovsk Pipe and Tube Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine, the Nikolayev Alumina Plant, and others. Savings from the incorporation of such systems are running 3.5 million rubles per year just at the Verkhnedneprovsk Mining and Ore Beneficiation Combine.

As a result of employment of measures to accomplish efficient adoption of advanced technologies, water consumption in industry and municipalities declined in the 11th Five-Year Plan, in spite of an increase in industrial production and housing construction. Another significant contributing factor has been the introduction of charges for water use, particularly higher rates for exceeding specified water consumption levels. Water consumption has dropped by almost 20 percent at the Starobeshevskaya GRES and by approximately 50 percent at the Uzhgorod Turbogaz Plant, the Kommunarsk Coking By-Product Plant, the Dneprodzerzhinsk Railcar Plant imeni Newspaper PRAVDA, as well as at other enterprises.

Implementing tasks specified by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on preventing pollution of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov basins, in a period of 9 years this republic has reduced by 50 percent the discharge of polluted effluents into rivers, streams, and open bodies of water.(4)

The Ukraine contains more than 22,000 small rivers and streams, with an aggregate length of more than 100,000 kilometers. Their drainage basins produce approximately 60 percent of this republic's surface drainage. Intensive development of industry and agriculture appreciably affects the regime and state of health of small rivers and streams.

In recent years aggressive actions have been taken in this republic to protect small rivers and streams, to prevent their pollution and silting, and to restore flow. Water conservation protection zones and bank-adjacent protective forest strips are being established along small rivers and streams and around other bodies of water. Within these zones it is prohibited to disturb the soil, employ herbicides and pesticides, to graze livestock or operate camps for summer stock grazing activities, to construct motor vehicle

parking or garaging facilities, to dump trash, garbage, refuse, or production waste, etc.

An important role in the overall aggregate of environmental protection measures is played by protection against air pollution. Accomplishment of this important measure was fostered by passage of the UkSSR Air Protection Law. The principal directions being taken today to solve this problem include reducing harmful emissions by developing little-waste and no-waste production processes, treatment to neutralize such emissions, etc.

Considerable environmental protection work is being done at the Lisichansk Order of the Red Banner of Labor Proletary Plant. They have set up a service to monitor the operation of equipment to trap particulates and stack gases, headed by A. I. Lazurenko. Thanks to the efforts of this service, the quantity of emissions into the atmosphere at this enterprise does not exceed the air pollution standard. All 36 flue emissions treatment units are operating at a high degree of efficiency. Plant engineers have come up with an excellent design for suction units for the assembly shop, and they are making their own stack-gas scrubbers and dust-trapping exhaust fan units. An industrial health protection laboratory has been set up at the central plant laboratory; its function is to monitor discharged effluents, the degree of gas pollution around work stations in the shops, as well as the air in the enterprise's health protection buffer zone.

A great deal of work is being done in this republic to prevent air pollution by automotive emissions. For example, during the "Clean Air" campaign and the competition for the top automotive enterprise in the area of organizing environmental protection efforts, which are being conducted by the UkSSR State Committee for Environmental Protection jointly with a number of ministries and agencies, almost 6,000 automotive enterprises and more than 180,000 vehicles are inspected each year. It is prohibited to operate motor vehicles which discharge excessive emissions into the atmosphere.

The prosperity and well-being of working people in this country is increasing year by year, with a rising standard of living and cultural level. All this enables people to devote more time to active rest and recreation in the fresh air, especially in the forest. For this reason the Ukraine's forests are being utilized more and more extensively for recreation purposes -- leisure-time activities, beneficial therapy, and vacationing. This work has become particularly intensive in Lvov, Rovno, Volyn, Ternopol, and other oblasts. In Ternopol Oblast, for example, a number of model recreation areas have been recently established. They include Zabrodya in Kremenetskiy Rayon, Chumatskiy Camp in Podvolochissskiy Rayon, Chornyy Lis in Chortkovskiy Rayon, Sosnovyy Bir in Buchachskiy Rayon, Stozhary in Zbarazhskiy Rayon, Lisnyky in Berezhanskiy Rayon, and Zamok in Terebovlyanskiy Rayon. Practically all enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and educational institutions located in the above rayons took part in establishing them. They are equipped with trails and roads, road signs, and recreation area map-diagrams. Each area contains from 15 to 20 appropriately-designed rest and recreation structures, as well as tent-awning shelters against sun and rain. A great many decorative sculptures have been fashioned, as well as sets of rustic outdoor furniture, plus provision of children's play and sports areas, etc. Parking areas,

roads, and vehicle servicing racks have been provided for vacationers arriving in their own cars. This forest architecture fits very nicely into the natural environment, reveals and augments the riches of the forest.

Unfortunately woodland recreation facilities are much poorer in the suburban zones around the city of Kiev, as well as in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, Nikolayev, and Kherson oblasts, that is, in those areas where there occurs a particularly heavy recreational use loading on park and forest areas.

The list of environmental protection issues is quite long, and the public is assigned an important role in resolving them. The Ukrainian Nature Conservation Society presently totals approximately 18 million members. The society's primary organizations engage in extensive dissemination among the public of Lenin's ideas on nature conservation, organize volunteer monitoring of compliance with environmental protection laws, and take part in practical activities pertaining to protecting the republic's natural resources and raising the level of ecological enlightenment of the working people. Public-awareness lectures are offered by the Nature people's universities, of which there are approximately 750 in the Ukraine. More than 150,000 persons attend these lectures. Nature houses, which have been established in the majority of oblast and a great many rayon administrative centers, nature rooms and corners at enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and educational institutions have become methodological centers for the dissemination of information on nature conservation.

In recent years the Ukrainian SSR has considerably stepped up its activities in international environmental protection organizations, especially in the UN program on the environment (UNEP). In view of this fact, in 1983 the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly once again elected our republic to a three-year term on the UNEP Administrative Council. At this organization's sessions the Ukrainian delegation takes part in drawing up documents aimed at strengthening international cooperation in environmental protection and disseminates this republic's experience in protecting and rational utilization of natural resources.

In our country we have everything that is needed for solving the problems of environmental protection. The Communist Party and Soviet Government have raised organization of rational and efficient utilization of natural resources to the level of the most important government tasks directed toward raising the material and intellectual living standards of the working people. In this country environmental protection has become the business of the party, the state, and our entire people. Its goal is to transform our beautiful homeland into a blossoming garden, so that present and future generations can enjoy its clean blue sky, the green of its forests and fields, the transparent clear waters of its rivers, lakes and seas, so that they can breathe clean air, and so that our land will bear full and heavy ears of grain.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnyy Zakon) Ukrayinskoyi Radyanskoyi Sotsialistychnoyi Respubliki" [Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic], Kiev, 1984, page 9.
2. "Prohrama Komunistychnoyi partiyi Radyanskoho Soyuzu" [Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], New Revised Version, Rad. Ukrayina, 1986, page 44.
3. ZBIRNYK POSTANOV I ROZPORYADZHEN URYADU URSR [Collected Decrees and Enactments of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR], No 11, 1979, page 78.
4. PRAVDA, 4 February 1976.

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